



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Chairman Museveni Calls for Pressure on SA
EA2010091590 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] The current chairman of the OAU, President Yoweri Museveni, has again called upon the international community to intensify pressure upon the South African racist regime until the evil system of apartheid is totally dismantled. In a message to the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid on the day of solidarity with South African political prisoners, Mr. Museveni said that it is only when this is done that the majority of the people of South Africa [SA] will be free from both the physical prisons of apartheid and the political captivity of its nefarious system to build a united, democratic, and non-racial society.

In the message, which was delivered by Uganda's permanent representative to the UN, Ambassador Kamunanwire, President Museveni commended all the members of the special committee against apartheid for the diligent manner in which they have kept the international community focused on thousands of innocent citizens, especially those who have been thrown into prison by the brutal apartheid regime of South Africa. He pointed out that those innocent men, women, and children have had jail sentences not because they have committed any crime, but simply because they have taken a principled stand against the injustice and racial discrimination of the system of apartheid.

He said many (?whites) in South Africa are all prisoners of the racist regime. They do not participate in the process of the government. They have no right to choose where to live, where to play, nor where to study. Even those like Comrade Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the ANC [African National Congress], Walter Sisulu, and many others, who, thanks to international pressure, have been released after spending the most productive part of their lives in prison, are not yet free. They cannot exercise their birthright to vote for a government of their choice.

Ambassador Kamunanwire added that the release of Nelson Mandela is only one measure in several that are required before apartheid can be said to have irreversibly disappeared from the scene. He reaffirmed the impeccable import of the Harare [Declaration] and consensus of the UN declarations on apartheid, which form a comprehensive framework for a peaceful end to the evil racial system. In the present circumstances, he said there must be no let up in pressure on South Africa until the regime irreversibly demonstrates that it is serious in dismantling apartheid. He said the intrigue of South African regime still continues to cause bloodshed among black South Africans, and called on blacks to unite with nationalist leaders to thwart the enemy's intrigues and manipulations.

Reiterating the need for sanctions, Ambassador Kamunanwire said until we achieve an end to apartheid, South Africa will remain what it has always been: a gigantic prison for black majority maliciously jailed by a clique of

vicious whites, which situation leaves no alternatives but to fight until justice is done.

5 Million Refugees, 12 Million Displaced People
EA1910175290 Nairobi KNA in English 1027 GMT
19 Oct 90

[Text] Addis Ababa, 19 Oct (PANA)—The OAU estimates that the African Continent has more than 5,000,000 refugees and over 12,000,000 displaced persons. In a statement issued in Addis Ababa, the OAU drew the attention of the international media and the international community to the plight of refugees and displaced persons who, it said, are living in draconian conditions. Most of these refugees are women and children, particularly vulnerable to hardships like the lack of food, health care, shelter and protection, said the statement obtained by PANA Wednesday [17 Oct].

The OAU said the root causes of the African refugee problem are within Africa and that their total eradication was the primary responsibility of Africans themselves. The organisation expressed its total commitment to the promotion of peace and settlement of conflicts and disputes within and between member states as well as to the defence of human and peoples' rights on the continent.

The OAU lauded the UNHCR [UN High Commission for Refugees] for not only assisting the African refugees but also for mobilizing other donors to join in the humanitarian endeavour of taking care of refugees and displaced persons.

The statement appealed to the international community to continue assisting African countries to handle the humanitarian aspect of the refugee problem, because their [word indistinct] to do so has been considerably limited by the prevailing critical economic situation. It said the worldwide shortage of funds had seriously affected the living conditions of refugees and displaced persons, as well as programmes for their voluntary repatriation and the search for long term solutions. The OAU Secretariat appealed to the media, especially African journalists, to visit African refugee camps to see at first hand the suffering of refugees and write about their plight.

OAU's Salim Holds Talks With Rwandan Envoy
EA2110083590 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] Today, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, the OAU secretary general, held talks with the special envoy of President Juvenal Habyarimana on ways and means of halting the conflict in Rwanda. The talks between the OAU secretary general and the Rwandese communications and transport minister, Colonel Augustin Ndindiliyimana [rank as heard], who delivered the Rwandese leader's message, centered on ways and means of enforcing a cease-fire in Rwanda, sending peacekeeping forces, the role of the force, and a constructive dialogue that should be held under OAU auspices.

Burundi**Belgium's Martens on Cease-Fire Moves in Rwanda**

EA1910164590 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French
0420 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Pierre Buyoya yesterday received Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, with whom he discussed peaceful solutions to the Rwandan crisis. [passage omitted including indistinct passage]

Before leaving Bujumbura, the Belgian prime minister gave a news conference. Mr. Martens answers a question on the absence of the Rwandan opposition during all the diplomatic dealings.

[Begin recording] [Martens] I believe that [words indistinct] extremely clear. We said during our talks with the Ugandan president that marginal contacts were needed. We made contacts with the Rwandan authorities and the Ugandan president told us he would make the necessary contacts with the rebels to persuade them not only to accept the principle of a truce, of a cease-fire, but also to respect that cease-fire.

The conclusion was then totally patent. It was, moreover, confirmed this morning. During the Mwanza summit, these two proposals were accepted: that there must be initiatives from the two sides and that the Rwandan authorities would agree to the cease-fire. I believe the Ugandan president is going to make the contacts, make the necessary [word indistinct], so that the other side will also accept the truce.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] Mr. Prime Minister [words indistinct] the sending of additional Belgian troops to Rwanda?

[Martens] No additional troops will be sent. [words indistinct] We were to send troops to protect our nationals and if necessary to evacuate them. We discussed the matter in parliament more than 10 days ago. All the parliamentarians, not only the (?liberal) opposition but also the other opposition members, agreed that we had to undertake this humanitarian mission.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, a major broadcasting station reported a proposal made in Mwanza on a certain supervision of [words indistinct] troops coming from the EEC [words indistinct] Belgian MPs proposed an African solution. Do you think that [words indistinct]?

[Martens] We noted [words indistinct]. We are obviously open to an African solution. If the OAU agree to set up the neutral force mentioned, we obviously agree.

[Unidentified reporter] Now at the end of your visit to the region, what will your proposals to the next session of the Belgian [word indistinct]?

[Martens] We will draw up a report on our political initiatives. [Words indistinct] a peaceful solution and we firmly believe since this morning that we have managed to contribute to this peaceful solution. I will then propose to the cabinet to continue our cooperation with Rwanda if all means to provide security for our cooperation workers are made available within the next few days. This means that there will be a truce, a cease-fire, that there is a (?seed) and a beginning to a more deep-rooted solution to the problem of refugees. [end recording]

Central African Republic**Zairian Troops Said Brought in for 'Repression'**

AB2110155890 Paris AFP in French 1934 GMT
18 Oct 90

[Text] Paris, 18 October (AFP)—Central African opposition group members today accused Andre Kolingba, Central African chief of state, of having appealed to the Zairian military "to arrange for the repression" of demonstrations in Bangui last weekend.

The Coordination Committee To Convene a National Conference (CCCCN) said in a communique addressed from Bangui to AFP in Paris that General Kolingba "had 300 Zairian soldiers come to Bangui in order to arrange for repression" since, according to the CCCCN, he suspected "the Central African police and gendarmerie of complicity with and complacency toward the demonstrators."

The communique also calls for the "immediate and unconditional release of all CCCCN members who were arbitrarily arrested and of all political detainees," and that "a national conference be urgently convened."

Government Issues Denial

AB2110160590 Paris AFP in French 1531 GMT
21 Oct 90

[Text] Bangui, 21 October (AFP)—The government in Bangui has denied "most categorically" that Zairian troops are in the Central African Republic [CAR], according to a communique made public this afternoon. The communique, issued by Mr. Tony da Silva, minister of communications, art, and culture, [portfolio as received] said in particular that "it is the duty of those making such an assertion to fully bear the responsibility and prove their allegations."

Yesterday, the Coordination Committee To Convene a National Conference (CCCCN, grouping several CAR opposition parties), in a statement sent from Bangui and made public in Paris, accused General Andre Kolingba, CAR head of state, of having called on Zairian troops to "organize repression" during last weekend's demonstrations in Bangui.

Chad

Habre Issues Cabinet Reshuffle Decree

*AB2010092690 Ndjamaena Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 19 Oct 90*

[Decree on cabinet reshuffle issued by President Hissein Habre on 19 October; read by Youssouf Sidi Sougoumi, secretary general of the government]

[Text] Considering the Constitution of the Republic of Chad, the president of the Republic, head of state, and chairman of the Ministerial Council decrees the following:

Article 1, the Chadian Government has been reshuffled as follows:

Minister of state—Djidingar Dono Ngardoum

Minister of:

Interior and territorial administration—Togou Djime

Agriculture—Gouara Lassou

External relations—Acheikh ibn-Oumar

Finance and computerization—Ngarnayal Mbalemdana

Inforation and culture—Adoum Moussa Seif

Commerce and industry—Wadal Abdel Kader Kamougue

Planning and cooperation—Mahamat Saleh Ibni Oumar

Tourism and environment—Naimbaye Lossimian

Public health—Korom Ahmed

Public works and transportation—Negue Djogo

Food security and afflicted groups—Seid Bauche

Higher education and scientific research—Kassire Delwa Coumakoye

National education, youth and sports—Djibrine Hissein Grinky

Livestock and Animal resources—Mahamat Nour Malaye

Social and women's affairs—Yaneko Ruth Romba

Civil service and labor—Oudalbaye Naham

Justice and keeper of the seals—Abakar Mallah

Posts and telecommunications—Kotiga Guerina

Mines and energy—Mahamat Senoussi Khatir

Territorial development, urban planning, and housing—

Bilal Soubiane

Delegate to the Presidency in charge of water resources—Assileck Halata

Delegate to the Presidency in charge of general inspectorate and state control—Routouang Yoma Golom

Secretary of state for:

Interior and territorial administration—Mbailao Beral Moise

Agriculture—Mahamat Saleh Anadif

External relations—Ouangmouching Homsala

Finance and data processing—Abderramane Salah

Commerce and industry—Ali Mahamat Zine

Planning and cooperation—Facho Ballam

Tourism and environment—Mohamed Moussaef

Public health—Mahamat Malloum Kadre

Public works and transportation—Moussa Kadam

Higher education and scientific research—Mohammad Boukhari Abdel Bagui

National education, youth and sports—Ngargos Mosnda

Livestock and animal resources—Pierre Tokinon

Civil service and labor—Sekimbaye Bessane

Secretary general of government—Youssouf Sidi Sougoumi

Deputy secretary general—Michelot Yogoombaye.

The president of the Republic is minister of national defense, veterans, and war victims affairs.

Article 3 [as heard]: The present decree becomes effective on the day of signing and will be published in the government gazetteer.

Issued in Ndjamaena on 19 October 1990

[Signed] El Hadj Hissein Habre

Rwanda's Habyarimana Stops Over, Briefs Press

*AB2010140590 Ndjamaena Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 19 Oct 90*

[Excerpts] Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana made a refueling stopover in Ndjamaena this morning on his way back from Paris, where he held talks with French President Mitterrand. He was welcomed by External Relations Minister Acheikh ibn-Oumar, who represented President Hissein Habre. Also present at the airport were the speaker of the National Assembly and several cabinet members. The Chadian minister of external relations and the Rwandan president conferred for about half an hour. After the talks, President Habyarimana was questioned by newsmen about the present situation in his country. Listen to his answers:

[Begin recording] [Habyarimana] I am on my way back from Paris, where I briefed President Mitterrand on the situation in my country. As you know, since 1 October, we have been confronted by an attack from Uganda. Rebels are being assisted by elements of the Ugandan regular troops. Most of them are Rwandan refugees who have been serving in the Ugandan Army; others are Ugandans. That is the situation facing us since 1 October. [passage omitted]

I have talked with Tanzanian President Mwinyi and President Museveni of Uganda, and we spoke of the need to do everything to end the fighting so that a solution can be found at the regional level in conjunction with (?the rebels), the Rwandan refugees. We arrived at an agreement and drew conclusions. We must now implement these decisions. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. President, (?we have heard) about (?talks with) the opposition at large. How do you plan to go about this?

[Habyarimana] Well, it is a process that I launched (?13) years ago. I simply plan to accelerate it. We will continue to work for an internal solution with the internal opposition. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Congo

Radio Reports on Loubomo Disturbances on 19 Oct

AB2110220090 Brazzaville Domestic Service
in French 1830 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Never seen in Loubomo! Indeed, Loubomo, chief town of the Niari Region, this morning witnessed a situation that was particularly marked by panic at the central market. The panicking was reportedly caused by the invasion of this market by a swarm of bees as well as a gathering in front of a primary school. Here are the details given Mr. (Paul Mbot), the political commissioner for the Niari Region. Our reporter Yves Roger Yebeka spoke to him on phone a short while ago:

[Begin recording] [(Mbot)] The whole thing started from a very minor incident. In one of the primary schools, the vice principal came late with one of the school keys. There was a gathering of students. The education inspector came and tried to calm them down. Meanwhile, the classes were open. But, since the students were already overexcited, Comrade Madaya, District I secretary for press, propaganda, and information, decided to somehow gather the militia—because this is the only force that was at his disposal—and organized some patrols. When the students saw this, they panicked. The children ran all over the place. There was general panicking. And at the same time—because the school in question is close to the market—a big swarm of bees invaded the market, stinging almost everybody. There was a general panic in the market. This fuelled the panic already at the nearby school. Transients took the opportunity to carry away everything in the market. This atmosphere spread to the local state school where a state of siege prevailed at the boarding house. This added more fuel to the situation.

[Yebeka] Colonel, it was reported that some shops were looted, in particular the Robero supermarket.

[(Mbot)] That is true. It is perfectly true. When this situation occurred, there was a number of companies that were looted. For example, the (Far) oakery and I think the (Cerano) company took precautions and asked the militia to watch their buildings. So, these establishments were not affected by the looting. However, some windows were smashed. There was not much damage in such places. But where there was much damage where the looters went. These people are not students. They are hooligans who are [words indistinct] went into the schools and pillaged them.

[Yebeka] Colonel, right now, have you taken measures to

[(Mbot), interrupting] Necessary measures have been taken and calm has returned. I will add that nobody sustained any serious physical injuries. There were some criminal-minded and ill-intentioned people who took

advantage of this situation to break into the shops. This is what we can see. That is true.

[Yebeka] In the face of this situation, (Paul Mbot) made this appeal for the resumption of classes in the educational institutions:

[(Mbot)] What I can first of all tell parents of the students, the teaching staff including the administrative officials, the local political and administrative officials, as well as officials of the social mass organizations, is that the atmosphere prevailing in the education sector is not conducive for smooth classes. Everyone must remember that the Niari Region last academic [words indistinct] excellent results, simply because there was discipline at all levels and we had no disturbances. For the new academic year to start with these kinds of hitches for our children, on whom we count to meet our challenges. This situation is neither in the interest of parents who want their wards to succeed, as economists put it, to be able to make a place for themselves under the sun, because they are the people who will tomorrow keep up the banner of development. I think it is in nobody's interest to agree to such unruly behavior continuing. Therefore, I call on parents, teachers, officials of social mass organizations, and political and administrative authorities to be conscious of the fact classes must rapidly resume. The schools must rapidly be reopened, but on condition that every effort is made so that calm returns.

[Yebeka] Colonel, what about the problems raised by the students?

[(Mbot)] Concerning these problems, we acknowledge that they are objective. Those that we can solve, we have solved them. I told you about the problem of ENI [expansion unknown] with its standing regulations where we reviewed to the satisfaction of the students. There also some problems which can only be resolved by the ministry in charge of these institutions. For example, the problem of quickly publishing the list of boarding students, the need for quickly giving instructions for disbursement of money at the level of the treasury so that the boarding schools reopen.

We must admit that Loubomo is a very vast region. Some of these young men come from Divenie, some come from Mbinda, Mayoko, Lomenakai. Some of them do not have relatives here, and hope to reside in the boarding houses. For the past three weeks, they have faced problems with meals. So, they want to move into the boarding houses. Some of them believe that the term has started on a bad footing. The boarding houses must be reopened.

So, we are asking the ministry to do everything in its power to also help us to solve this problem which can only be resolved by it. Only efforts by the Ministry of Education and the local authorities can effectively solve this problem and in particular bring some order so classes can resume as soon as possible. [end recording]

Rwanda

Refusal To Negotiate With 'Invader' Reiterated

EA1910134690 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Diplomacy now prevails over arms, as regards the conflict in our country. President Habyarimana was yesterday in Mwanza, Tanzania, where he met his Tanzanian and Ugandan counterparts. The three heads of state agreed to resolve the Rwandan problem by peaceful means. The Mwanza summit noted the positive measures recently taken by the Rwandan Government on political [word indistinct]. Indeed, in the framework of the deep-rooted political [word indistinct] initiated by President Habyarimana to embrace our compatriots of the diaspora the Rwandan Government has promised to initiate a dialogue with opposition groups both at home and abroad under the auspices of the OAU secretary general.

In this respect, an OAU delegation led by the deputy secretary general in charge of political affairs, Mr. Yilma Tadese, arrived in Kigali on Tuesday, 16 October, and left today for Kampala, Rwanda, however, can in no way countenance the holding of peace negotiations with the invader who has been attacking our country since 1 October 1990. A categorical clarification was issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation following reports published by the international press. [passage omitted]

President Habyarimana reiterated to his Ugandan and Tanzanian counterparts his government's position on the refugee issue and this position rests on three alternatives, namely, voluntary return, naturalization, and resettlement in host countries. In Mwanza it was hoped that negotiations with the [word indistinct] would be expected in that direction and extended to other countries accommodating Rwandan refugees. All of these efforts will have to be made with the help of the international community.

Today, Thursday, the president of the Republic went to Paris where he is due to meet his French counterpart Francois Mitterrand. On his way to Paris, President Habyarimana stopped in Cairo, where he held talks with Egyptian head of state Husni Mubarak.

BBC Reporter on Situation in Rebel-Held Areas

AB1910192890 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 19 Oct 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The agreement set out in the communique issued by Presidents Habyarimana, Museveni, and Mwinyi, after their meeting in Mwanza on Wednesday [17 Oct] to try and reach a settlement of the conflict in Rwanda has yet to be implemented. President Habyarimana said he was prepared to talk to the rebels, who invaded from Uganda at the beginning of this month in return for a

cease-fire. The other two presidents promised to try and persuade the rebels to get round the conference table. But fighting has continued in northern Rwanda, around the towns of Gabiro and Nyagatare with the rebels claiming advances. Our reporter, Catherine Bond, was with the rebels in Rwanda when the communique was issued. On the line, Robin White asked her how the rebels reacted to the communique:

[Begin recording] [Bond] Well, I asked one of their senior commanders, Major Peter Bayingana whether they would accept the idea of the cease-fire, and he said: We shall consider it, but (?such) political decisions are taken by them as a group, and they would also have to tie in with what their political front in Brussels think. So I do not think they would have been able to tell me yesterday what exactly their decision on the cease-fire had been. It has to be said that they seem to be doing quite well in the field this week, and they probably do not need a cease-fire themselves. If there was a cease-fire, it would probably benefit the Rwandan Government troops more than it would benefit the rebels.

[White] But would you guess that they would go to the negotiating table?

[Bond] They might make a show of doing so, because I think they would think it was childish to do otherwise. It would seem a little aggressive to turn down the prospects of talks altogether.

[White] What is their basic demand?

[Bond] Their basic demand is their right to have Rwandan citizenship guaranteed by the Rwandan Government, the 2 million or so Rwandans now living in exile outside their motherland to be able to at least come back, move to and fro—have Rwandan passports—even if they do not necessarily come back to live in the country. So that is what they say they are fighting for. They are also seem to be fighting what they call corruption of the Habyarimana government. So they have added a new angle to it as well. It is not the refugee issue alone they claim.

[White] You said that the rebels are doing rather well, and that you have just been in with them. How much territory do you think they now control over Rwanda?

[Bond] Oh, they only control a tiny section of Rwanda. But the areas that they are in seem to be secured. For instance, if you drive through the Nyagatare area, you do see rebel patrols emerging out of (Akagari) Game Park, disappearing down into the riverbed areas where there are big trees, and you them also emerging out of (Kafarong) over the hills. They are in the area. It is not as if they are sitting all in Gabiro or in Nyagatare where the fighting has been going on. Yesterday they said they repulsed an attack on Gabiro, and that they are actually gaining new ground as they beat the government forces down the road past the small town of (?Kabare). And at Nyagatare, they seem to be keeping the government forces well out of Nyagatare town, and bombarding them

heavily with anti-aircraft and mortar fire. I think this is demoralizing for the government troops.

[White] How much fighting did you see while you were there?

[Bond] Well, yesterday morning, there was a very heavy volley of anti-aircraft and mortar fire coming from about a mile to the left of us. We stayed overnight in this small deserted cattle ranch. And going over toward the Rwandan Government positions in the hills [words indistinct] but there seem to be a gap of perhaps two miles between the rebels and government troops. And they shielded the positions of each other sporadically throughout the morning. Then it began to rain heavily, and the fighting appeared to die down. [end recording]

So the rebel position seems to be that they are willing to talk although they feel they could still win militarily if the questions of Rwandan refugees and corruption aren't addressed urgently. But how far will the government go in its promises to liberalize the constitution and consider the rebels' demands? Last night Ruth Hoggart talked to Foreign Minister Casimir Bizimungu, and asked him how serious they were in their offer of talks?

[Begin recording] [Bizimungu] We are willing, as a peaceful nation, to take up any measure that can lead us to a peaceful solution of the problem. But this does not mean that we are in such a situation where we cannot defeat the rebels.

[Hoggart] Will the government now allow refugees living in Uganda to return home?

[Bizimungu] You know, Rwanda has got, of course, a big problem of land availability, but we believe that through cooperation with the international community, especially through cooperation with neighboring countries, we can certainly manage to find a long-lasting solution to the problem of our refugees. We are open, we are prepared to, of course, accept refugees who are willing to come back peacefully. [end recording]

Rebels Capture Two Towns; 72 Miles From Kigali

AB2010100290 Paris AFP in English 0957 GMT
20 Oct 90

[By David Chazan]

[Excerpts] Nyabwihongwezi, Rebel-held Rwanda, Oct 20 (AFP)—Rwandan rebels have captured two more towns from government forces, a rebel commander said Saturday [20 Oct] amid fresh reports that Rwandan and Zairean troops have massacred civilians.

Lieutenant Alphonse Surama told journalists in this northeastern Rwandan village, 11 kilometres (seven miles) from the Ugandan border, that rebel forces pushing south towards the capital, Kigali, had taken the town of Kabarore on Friday, about 115 kms (72 miles) from Kigali.

Other rebel forces, advancing west of the main southward thrust, captured the town of Nyagatare, about 15 kms (nine miles) from the Ugandan border, on Tuesday, Lt. Surama said.

"We advanced on Nyagatare under heavy artillery fire, and pushed the enemy back beyond Kabarore," he said. "We think Zairean forces are still fighting alongside government troops," he said, despite reports this week that the Zaireans were leaving Rwanda. He said Zaire sent about 2,500 troops to help government forces fight the rebel invasion, launched nearly three weeks ago from Uganda by Rwandan refugees based there.

The refugees are mostly members of the minority Tutsi tribe whose families were driven from Rwanda amid tribal massacres 30 years ago, when the majority Hutus ousted the Tutsis, the traditional ruling class, from positions of power. The rebels, led by Major-General Fred Rwigema, a former deputy commander of the Ugandan Armed Forces, are mostly deserters from the Ugandan Army.

People in Nyagatare told journalists, who were escorted by the rebels to the town on Wednesday, that Rwandan Government troops and Zairean soldiers had lined up civilians and shot them. Rebels officers claimed they had counted 130 civilian dead in villages around Nyagatare. [passage omitted]

Lt. Surama, asked whether the rebels would agree to observe a ceasefire and accept Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana's offer of talks, said: "We welcome the proposal, if it is sincere, because we want to save lives. But it is up to our political leaders to answer," he added. Lt. Surama declined to name the leaders of the rebels' political wing, the Rwandan Patriotic Front.

Rebel commandos refused to disclose the number of their fighters. The Rwandan Government has claimed that there [are] 20,000 rebels, but correspondents who have visited rebel-controlled territory, say that number seems vastly exaggerated.

Western Residents Issue Document on Situation

EA2110090890 Kigali Domestic Service in French
1100 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Excerpt] White people of Rwanda: We are duty bound to be good, organize our departure, and respect evacuation timetables according to our embassies' arrangements. However, despite the duty of silence and the panic they would like to create in us, we have decided to talk and remain in Rwanda.

This was stated by 70 people, most of them churchmen and doctors from Europe and America, who are signatories of a nine-page document which has just been published and which describes their personal concerns in the current situation which has resulted from the 1 October attack. The signatories are also saddened especially by the bad image of Rwanda presented by the media to the

Western public. The expatriates also denounce rumors concerning the night of 4 October. They have no doubt that the Rwandan authorities were already aware of what was going to happen, and thereby decided to bring the curfew forward from 8 P.M in order to ensure maximum security for the public.

The expatriates go on to say that what happened was similar to events neither in [word indistinct], Kolwezi [Zaire], nor Iraq, as there were no victim among Europeans and very few among nationals. Expatriates could not have understood the situation from journalists who commented on events 6,000 km from the battlefield. These journalists trusted Rwandans living abroad for any important information. Unfortunately, among those Rwandans, they added, several are accomplices of the assailants, and consequently the foreign radios behaved as objective enemies of Rwanda, causing panic among the Europeans and Rwandan nationals, which is more serious.

Following this situation, whites left and women took with them children who had lived through the shooting during the night of 4 October. According to the expatriates who are signatories of the document, evacuation by cooperation agencies and embassies leaves the impression that the Kolwezi or Iraqi syndromes remain strongly impressed in the minds of policymakers. Expatriates stressed that they do not question the human quality of the embassies' personnel, but rather the decision-making process, which brings into question the quality of the information available to the policymakers. They concluded by saying that crisis departments which take decisions from a distance of 8,000 km from battlefronts and which do not trust the relevant national officials in order to ascertain the real state of the situation should cease their functions. The conclusions drawn by the crisis departments in the current situation overestimated the danger and risked paralysing Rwanda by taking competent people away from it.

The document's signatories fear a possible forced departure order through the violation of contracts against those who are stubborn. The exodus of the expatriates, as they themselves say, would be of the greatest psychological harm and also of economic harm to Rwanda.

This is the way the expatriates see things following the reactions of some countries wanting to repatriate their nationals working in Kigali and the entire country. They are also concerned at the way this has destroyed the image of peace, stability, and hard work which characterized Rwanda for years under the leadership of President Habyarimana. There were less deaths in Kigali during the famous night of 4 October than during the 1988 bomb attacks in Paris. [passage indistinct].

The expatriates are also concerned by the fact that Western listeners and television viewers are sometimes told that the assailants are 120 km from the Rwandan capital, without telling them that the border itself is 120 km away and that the assailants are under control.

The document's signatories also gave their views on three points: that President Habyarimana's government is blamed for not dealing with the problem of refugees; the corruption of the regime; and the ethnic conflict between Hutus and Tutsis. [passage omitted]

Army Burning Forests To Stop Rebel Advance

AB2110121090 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT
21 Oct 90

[Excerpt] Kigali, Oct 21 (AFP)—The army is systematically burning the forest in northeastern Rwanda in a bid to prevent rebel forces from advancing south, journalists allowed to visit the battle-zone this weekend said. Forces of the Rwandan Patriotic Front are now more than five kilometers (three miles) south of the garrison town of Gabiro, taken by rebels a week ago after changing hands several times, they said.

Meanwhile in the northwest of the country, at Kigilira, inter-ethnic violence between Hutus and Tutsis last week left between 100 and 150 dead, and 4,000 Tutsis were made homeless, according to an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE estimated. Belgian journalists quoting Tutsi priests have put the number massacred at 335.

In another development, tens of thousands marched in Kigali Saturday in a show of support for President Juvenal Habyarimana's Hutu regime. The state radio said 100,000 took part, while independent witnesses put the number at half that.

Major-General Habyarimana last week said he would open talks with the Tutsi rebels of the Patriotic Front on condition they agreed to a cease-fire. The rebels entered the country from Uganda three weeks ago. Saturday, rebel sources indicated the front was prepared to agree to a truce and talks.

In Brussels, Prime Minister Wilfried Martens said Sunday he would return to Africa this week to pursue Belgian efforts to restore peace to the troubled former Belgian colony. [passage omitted]

Belgian Source on Continuing Peace Efforts

AB2110171290 Paris AFP in English 1650 GMT
21 Oct 90

[Text] Nairobi, Oct 21 (AFP)—Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens will be in Nairobi on Monday [22 Oct] and Zanzibar on Tuesday to continue efforts by his government to restore peace in Rwanda, a Belgian diplomatic source said here Sunday. Mr. Martens is due to meet Tuesday in Zanzibar with Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi. On Wednesday he is to meet with Organization of African Unity Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim, at a location still to be fixed, the source said.

The Belgian foreign minister, Mark Eyskens, is scheduled to take part in Mr. Martens' meeting with the

Tanzanian leader, but will not accompany him in Nairobi, the sources stated. Mr. Martens and Mr. Eyskens were involved in a series of consultations in Africa last week in connection with the crisis in Rwanda, a former Belgian colony invaded by rebels crossing from Uganda at the beginning of the month.

In Brussels, Mr. Eyskens said he would raise the question of sending a European Economic Community peace-keeping force to Rwanda when he meets with his EEC counterparts in Luxembourg on Monday. But he added that the community's founding treaty denied the EEC any role in military matters. The Rwandan and Ugandan Governments last week suggested that such an EEC force be despatched to Rwanda.

The foreign minister said he favoured an African force under the possible auspices of the Organization of African Unity, and was going to ask other EEC countries on Monday to apply pressure for a cease-fire on the parties concerned.

In the same TV broadcast, Belgian Defence Minister Guy Coeme expressed worry at the presence of 2,500 Zairian troops at the Zairian town of Goma near the border with Rwanda. Mr. Coeme, who will also be going on the Belgian Government mission to East Africa this week, said he would raise the question of the Zairian troop presence.

EEC Supports Regional Consultations on Refugees
*EA2110194590 Kampala Domestic Service in English
 1400 GMT 21 Oct 90*

[Text] The EEC and its member countries have expressed support for all the initiatives for regional consultations aimed at working out an equitable and lasting solution to the problem of the Rwandese refugees in Central Africa. But they stated their belief that the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] should be involved in the exercise.

In a declaration handed to the second deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Paul Ssemogerere, by the Italian ambassador in Kampala yesterday, the EEC hoped that such a consultation would be undertaken as soon as possible and that hostilities on the territory of Rwanda would cease immediately to enable the commencement of a dialogue aimed at a peaceful settlement.

The communique expressed concern about the observance of human rights in Rwanda following the outbreak of the conflict. They wished that the problems caused by all the parties concerned should be resolved in a peaceful manner. They underlined the importance and need for a dialogue in order to find a solution which will take into account the solution of Rwandese refugees residing in the countries bordering Rwanda.

Reportage on President's Stopover Visit to Egypt
WA19101800

For reportage on the visit by President Juvenal Habyarimana to Egypt, including reports on his meeting with President Husni Mubarak, see the Egypt section of the 19 October and subsequent issues of the Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT.

Zaire

Mobutu Meets With Rwandan President Habyarimana
*EA2010160490 Lubumbashi Domestic Service
 in French 0430 GMT 20 Oct 90*

[Text] Before returning to his country after a diplomatic crusade in Africa and Europe, Mr. Juvenal Habyarimana, the Rwandan president, stopped at Gbadolite where he held discussions with Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

Talking to the press, Mr. Habyarimana, who attended a summit at in Tanzania, disclosed that he was going to make use of the advice that was given to him, notably regarding an internal and external openness, so that once [words indistinct] they can return to Rwanda. President Habyarimana expressed his readiness to hold talks with other political (?opposition parties) of the country, in order to establish a (?platform) for Rwanda.

Asked about the behavior of Zairean troops sent to Rwanda, the president denied all allegations that discredited [word indistinct] Zairian forces. President Habyarimana, who was talking about the withdrawal of Zairian soldiers from Rwanda, [word indistinct] pointed out that the operation aimed [words indistinct] in order to enable Zaire to send further fresh troops.

Ministry Reports 10 Soldiers Killed in Rwanda
*AB2110120190 Paris AFP in French 1215 GMT
 20 Oct 90*

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 Oct (AFP)—The Zairian Government officially declared yesterday that the Zairian troops fighting against the Rwandan rebels incurred a death toll of 10, while 13 soldiers were wounded.

According to a report from the Ministry of National Defense submitted during a cabinet meeting, the Rwandan authorities expressed "their gratitude and congratulations to the Zairian contingent sent to the front for their courage and a job well done." The Ministry of National Defense also informed the cabinet that Zairian troops were withdrawn from Rwanda on 14 October 1990 "in order not to hinder the peace process in the conflict opposing the Rwandan Government to the rebels."

Two newspapers published in Kinshasa, ELIMA and MAMBENGA, announced in their last issues that about

100 soldiers were reportedly killed and 200 others were captured during the clashes that took place at Gabiro in the northeast of Rwanda. Furthermore, Juvenal Habyarimana, the Rwandan head of state, declared in Gbadolite yesterday (northwest of Zaire), where he made a two-hour technical stopover, that the Zairian troops sent to Rwanda have been withdrawn in order to send in fresh troops. He also denied reports that the Zairian troops engaged in extortion, looting, and rape, adding that this was "a campaign of denigration and mind-poisoning" launched against himself and the Rwandan Government by those who had committed aggression against them.

"Our Zairian friends had done a good job and we are satisfied with their behavior," General Habyarimana said. He held lengthy talks with his Zairian counterpart before leaving for Rwanda. He was coming from Paris.

Paper Says French TV Filmed Troops' Misconduct

*AB1910165890 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 18 Oct 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A Zairian newspaper, ELIMA, has published a report on the alleged misbehavior of the contingent of Zairian troops in Rwanda that has now been suddenly and somewhat mysteriously withdrawn. Not only was the claim that the Zairians had suffered heavy losses, but also that they had well overstepped the mark, looting and pillaging and committing atrocities against the civilian population in northern Rwanda. Our Brazzaville reporter, Antoine Muyi-Mballa has been reading ELIMA and he telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] According to ELIMA, out of a total force of 500 Zairian soldiers sent to Rwanda, about 100 were killed in fierce fighting with

the rebels while nearly 200 others were taken prisoner in the northeast of the country. ELIMA said that the Zairian contingent was dispatched to Rwanda because of a personal decision taken by President Mobutu, who wanted to come to the assistance of his Rwandan counterpart, President Juvenal Habyarimana. The newspaper criticized this decision which, it said, should have been taken after consultations with the Zairian cabinet and Parliament. It also revealed that Zaire had no military pact with Rwanda.

The newspaper went on to talk about the disgraceful behavior of the Zairian contingent sent to Rwanda, who according to the newspaper, had been involved in looting, pillage, rape, and extortion against the Rwandan population. And what is more, a lot of this took place in front of a French television crew. The newspaper pointed out that the film of the Zairian troops, although censored inside Zaire, had been put out by Congolese Television, which is widely watched in Kinshasa. [end recording]

UNITA's Savimbi Arrives in Kinshasa 19 Oct

*AB2010201090 Dakar PANA in French
1433 GMT 20 Oct 90*

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 Oct (PANA)—Jonas Savimbi, the head of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], arrived in Kinshasa Friday [19 Oct] evening for a visit of several days. He made no statement as he left the airplane. It is believed, nevertheless, that Savimbi's recent repeated visits to Zaire are part of his contacts and consultations with President Mobutu Sese Seko, one of the mediators trying to resolve the Angolan conflict.

UNITA, it is recalled, is seeking, to assure the success of the peace negotiations under way with the Angolan Government, the involvement of certain African countries, notably Nigeria, Zaire, Uganda, Zambia, Namibia, and Congo.

Kenya

Kenya Breaks Diplomatic Relations With Norway

AB2210103490 Paris AFP in French 1006 GMT
22 Oct 90

[Text] Nairobi, 22 Oct (AFP)—Kenya today broke diplomatic relations with Norway, Wilson Ndolo Ayah, Kenyan minister of foreign affairs announced. The Norwegian ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Niels Dahl, was ordered to close his embassy and to leave Kenya within a week, Ayah added. Norway "has adopted a hostile attitude" toward Kenya by harboring Kenyan "criminals," the minister stated, referring to political opponents living in exile in Norway.

Envoy Comments

EA2110212290 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 21 Oct 90

[Text] The Norwegian ambassador to Kenya, Niels Dahl, today said his country would not break diplomatic relations with Kenya. The ambassador said Norway had no intention to close its embassy in Nairobi. He said he had been in Kenya for the last three years and intended to stay for another two years. He was reacting to KTN when asked to dispel speculation in the city that his mission was closing its doors next week. Dahl stated he had a lot of work to do in Kenya and will stay on to finish it. He said Kenya was a long-standing friend of Norway and the friendship would not be marred by anybody.

He said his country had been asked by a group of Kenyan lawyers to finance Koigi Wamwere's legal representation. The ambassador denied Norway's involvement in Wamwere's secret trip to Kenya. He said his country did not monitor movements of those who had sought refuge in Norway.

President Moi Gives Kenyatta Day Speech

EA2010161590 Nairobi Television Service
in English 0926 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Live relay of President Daniel arap Moi's Kenyatta Day address at Nyayo National Stadium, Nairobi—passages within quotation marks in Swahili]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] My dear fellow Kenyans, the unity for which thousands upon thousands of our people suffered and even gave their lives is being threatened by a small band of self-seekers bent on exploiting unfounded communal misgivings to the detriment of the development and stability of this country. The peace and tranquillity we have known for 27 years is now being undermined by a few who wish to by-pass constitutional avenues our founding fathers gave us for resolving matters of national interest. These few have now resorted to incitement of a section of the public to violence and plotting armed insurrection to achieve their sinister objectives.

Fellow Kenyans, over the years we have put in place a system of government responsive to the wishes of our people, based on time-honored African traditions of consensus, and sensitive to the needs and aspirations of the diverse entities that make up our nation. Now we are being told by a few, in words and actions that echo their foreign masters, that we must adopt completely alien systems of government dictated to us by outsiders. We are threatened that if we do not bend to the dictates of foreigners and their hirelings amongst us, we shall perish—perish because they shall see to it that we perish.

This is a challenge we cannot ignore, for to ignore it or run away from it would be to dishonor the spirit of nationalism and sacrifice we celebrate on this great occasion. We fought for national honor and dignity a generation ago; we are prepared today to defend that honor and dignity with the same or greater degree of sacrifice if need be. More than a quarter of a century ago we stood up against foreign domination; today we are ready to stand up as a united people against any attempt by foreigners, directly or through their proxies in Kenya, to impose their will upon this nation.

I have said it before and I do not hesitate to say it again: We shall not compromise our right to nationhood and national sovereignty. A primary responsibility of any state is to preserve nationhood and defend national sovereignty. The state cannot carry out these responsibilities when state security, as defined by the constitution, is threatened. Those who by design or as tools of others, whether Kenyans or foreigners, choose to threaten our state security, whatever guise this threat takes, can expect to be dealt with swiftly and forthrightly in accordance with the law.

I have taken an oath to defend the Constitution of this nation. That oath refers to the whole Constitution, not merely to some parts of it to the exclusion of others. I shall continue to honor my oath of office as long as I am your president. And I wish to assure every law-abiding citizen of this country, as well as others lawfully resident amongst us, that the government has the resources to protect the lives and property of the people of this country against the machinations of power-hungry elements in our midst. We have the will to use those resources. Let no person or group of people underestimate our resolve in this respect.

Our resolve likewise extends to our concern about peace and tranquillity in the region in which we live. Our foreign policy is based on our commitment to peaceful coexistence and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. We expect others, especially members states of the OAU, to adhere to these principles, for any other course of action or policy is bound to lead to insurmountable problems in the conduct of relations between nations. We are ready to sit with our neighbors, and in a brotherly spirit to look into ways and means of resolving any differences we may have between us and removing obstacles to the development of strong ties that will bind us ultimately into one united community of African states.

If I have spoken bluntly it is because the circumstances through which we live call for blunt talking. We face difficult times at home and abroad. Through the spirit of dialogue most of the difficulties of a political nature that confront us today at home can be resolved.

But there is a cloud looming on the international horizon as a result of the crisis in the Gulf. The drums of war can be heard beating across the seas and continents. The uncertainties they create have given rise to a drastic increase in the price of petroleum and petroleum products. The consequences are already being felt in the sharp rise in the cost of living and generally in the economic downturn. It is forcing governments all over the world, not only our government, to look anew at our overall strategy for development, especially in view of the likelihood that the whole world economy might go into a serious recession as a result of the crisis in the Gulf.

We, as government, will do everything we can to absorb most of the shock for the people of this country, especially the poor and disadvantaged against the blow the Gulf crisis has dealt our economy. We shall work hard to keep the country's productivity in food and manufacturing steady. We shall push for increased foreign exchange earnings from exports and tourism as well as for more inflows of foreign investment. But, be not deceived, it is not going to be easy.

At no time in our country's history can it probably be said that we stood in dire need of the spirit of sacrifice than we do today. We will need to make sacrifices. We will need to conserve our resources, especially the oil which we are importing at increasingly high cost. We will need to cut back on wasteful conspicuous consumption. Even then, it is going to be a long while before we begin to see the light at the end of the tunnel.

In the task to enhance our welfare, I know that there will be those few ambitious and misguided elements who will try to take advantage of these difficulties we shall be going through. They will attempt to blame the government for the consequences arising out of the Gulf crisis. They will suggest that we have power to change the course of world events when we do not. I (suggest) that you will recognize these prophets of doom for what they are and reject the sweet talk that disguises their greed for power.

Ladies and gentlemen, in the very near future, the KANU [Kenyan African National Union] review committee set up to look into ways of strengthening the ruling party and making it more responsive to the needs and wishes of the people will be making its findings and recommendations known. The work of the committee represents a major milestone in the political life of this country. The committee was mandated by the ruling party, a party of the people, to seek the views of the public on how best to cope with the changes to which we must adapt if we are to force ahead into the coming century as a prosperous united people.

I would therefore like to assure Kenyans that KANU, as a party of the people, will abide by the people's verdict as

may be brought out by the KANU review committee. The party and this country stand to gain nothing, indeed we shall all lose a great deal, by any attempt to subvert the wishes of the people. At the core of the committee's work were the people of Kenya. The issues which formed the committee's work were those affecting our people and we must respond to those wishes.

We, as soon as practicable, intend to consider and implement the recommendations of the committee. It is my hope that as we do so we shall begin to put behind us the divisive politics and acrimonious confrontations which have tended to characterise our national life in the recent past. We should then forge ahead with the great task at hand—that of building a prosperous nation which our founding fathers wished it to be: a nation that we in turn can bequeath to our children and their children's children with pride and satisfaction.

Thank you, and God bless Kenya. [passage omitted]

"A few people try to unite under the banner of tribalism and Marxism and come here to fight allegedly for democracy. What kind of democracy is this where firearms are used? We have the constitution of Kenya and we have many things concerning Kenya and we are adhering to them. We have formed the KANU review committee and its report will be presented and the KANU delegate conference will look into the recommendations and see what we can do. It is done that way in respect of people's democratic rights. One thing I would like to ask is, what mistakes has Kenya made? In all these countries they detain people and nobody complains.

"I am surprised that the" Norwegian Government protested because we arrested a criminal. I suppose what he was planning was at the behest of the Norwegian Government. We are not a colony of anyone, let them know. [applause] We are friends of those who would like to make friendship, genuine friendship with us. [applause] Let them not take advantage because we are poor and anybody can blackmail us. If they plan to kill me, I will die in this country, my blood will sit here in Kenya. [applause] All countries within, Kenya is the only country that is free, that is peaceful, that is harmonious, and yet attacked from West, from everywhere, attacking Kenya. [sentence as heard] What have we done?

Even the fellows they suggested, the lawyers, who are acting on their behalf, acting on behalf of foreign masters, said why did we arrest Wamwere? According to human rights he should have not been disturbed when he was sleeping at 4:00 o'clock. [laughter] Human rights, when they were planning to kill Kenyans. Human rights, you can now understand International Amnesty [as heard], human rights, and so on what they mean. When we detain one or two they cry, they hit the roof, because they are their agents. They don't bother if any of these

children die. They wouldn't. They will attack me. They have written bad things about me on your behalf. I have not harmed anyone. If somebody is killed they attack Kenya Government.

We have here in Kenya over 150 journalists from all over the world. We have nothing to hide. They go everywhere. Why don't they go to Uganda? [applause] or Tanzania or Ethiopia or Somalia or Sudan? Why don't they go? When people armed to invade another country they say refugees, and they don't say much. Even refugees here, who are in Kenya, they should go. [applause] We will ask the commissioner of refugees to let them go.

And I have told you Kenyans, nobody will come and build this country and nobody wants you. Black men, you are in danger. [applause] "You are very much in danger." Many people are dying in all these places but nobody reports on this. They think that if they make changes here—when chaos take place, these embassies will not be here. Kenyans are highly intelligent. It is not Nairobi. They think Nairobi is—Kenyans are intelligent throughout the country. We have civilized people.

Even they suggested, the BBC suggested, that when I went to Tanzania, I brought Wamwere "secretly." We are more civilized. We don't do those things. [applause] BBC says lies, lies every day, day and night, and it is a civilized country. I suppose somebody who says lies is not civilized. When people are armed to kill us, they say they are there for democracy. Do we use arms to fight for democracy? Where? Here? I am not a dictator. Even they say I have said I want to rule Kenya for 20 years. Who has said that? Liars. We have tried to cultivate friendship but they don't want. And there are fellows who have sold themselves to plant lies, everything. But we are going to try to do our best to serve Kenyans the way we can. And those countries that wish to be truly friends of Kenya, we will work with them. [applause].

But naturally, Norwegian Government or ambassador, if he is here, he should know that we detest and we are protesting. [applause] And I would like to inform him, even if he employs somebody from Britain, QC [queen's counsel] or anybody, he will not be allowed to come here. [applause] People have taken Kenya to be a colony of some kind. Okay, we may be in Africa, we may be poor because after all we are not rich. God will help us. [applause] But we have many countries which are friendly and I am happy because of that. They understand we are innocent. We are being attacked for nothing. I say these things because a lot of things have been said through press, through nongovernmental organizations and so on, trying to subvert the government and to say bad things about Kenya Government.

"I want you citizens to understand that if this country goes badly, those who will suffer are you citizens and all of us who love Kenya. [applause] I want all of you to be vigilant to see that all those—when you see the matters that will occur, later on you will be shocked and you will know why I say these things that I am saying, and that we

will defend this country justly. We will serve the citizens justly. I want Nairobi city and the KANU party to do real work in Nairobi.

"All those things that were happening in Nairobi [word indistinct] are clear to the KANU party in Nairobi City. All that happened was that people, hawkers, were deceived by people who wanted to create chaos in this country. They are deceiving themselves. I want the KANU party to take steps and serve the people justly, the loyal people, so that the hawkers who sell their things sell them with justice at the place they are. They should be helped.

"The city commission should serve the people with justice and without favor. Every city commission employee should have no interest whatever in the affairs of hawkers or in kiosks or at any other place. The employee should be just a worker receiving a salary: if you want to trade then you should not be involved. From today the law must be followed everywhere so that the city of Nairobi remains clean where the people can see the dignity of this country—of the city of Nairobi, whether visitors or others. [passage omitted]

"The police and those who are connected with the law will mount full crack downs. Those Rwandans and Ugandans who are here as refugees should go home because there is safety in their countries. [applause]. From today I shall tighten the screws very hard so that all aliens, even if they have been given the chance to engage in trade and so on—but Kenya has its owners. So all these—the police should take them all. Even those refugees who say they are planning to go home—wanting their countries to interfere—they should go. If they fear to go home let them go elsewhere." Acceptance of refugees to any country must be governed by the international convention.

"They are not allowed to engage in politics. They are not allowed to carry arms and so on. [passage omitted]

"You, the citizens, should be involved to see that all those with guns get arrested and we move forward. Help the police in this matter because we want to cleanse our country. We have been good people. We have been keeping the people of Uganda for 26 years, since 1966, and they have had difficulties until today. It is these aliens who want us to do what we should do to be like Uganda. From 1966 until today there has been no peace, so then Kenya, which country will it be? [passage omitted]

"The colonial white man," during that time when we were fighting for independence, mzungu [the white man] would not allow you to think. When an enlightened African suggested something, he told him: who told you that you are allowed to think, you must do what we will tell you to do. "And these are the ones who were told this and they run here and there and many other things, even those of Njonjo [former minister of constitutional affairs], through Muite [a lawyer] and others. I know it all. If I were to go back, there are many things which I

can relate but enough, enough. I am a mild person and I do not need to have trouble with anyone. I love peace, but when the time comes to protect citizen, I shall be there. [applause]. [passage omitted]

"There are people who have the same confidence in the white man as in their mothers and fathers. They kneel before them. [applause] [Words indistinct] to kneel down just like that, even those who are educated. [passage omitted] There are some who say that" lawyers are immune from being detained. I shall detain. [applause] I know you—and today friends even from Britain come to see those who are hostile who are prepared to kill (?ask): If I were to go to Britain and I see a member of the IRA will they, I [word indistinct] be happy or I go to America or any other country, enemies of those states.

"As I said, we cannot do this, do that" I am reminded of those years when I was struggling from 1955, 1956, and so on. You were not allowed to think. You must do what we tell you. Now we are being told: unless you do this we cannot help you. Unless you do this we can start [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

"Recently" when I said that these people who were talking about multiparty system, they did not want a multiparty system, they wanted something else, "even the BBC said that Moi had said" he does not want multiparty system, "and so on. Their translator distorted and so they must be told the opposite." And they will be misled and more so the foreign embassies in Nairobi are now carrying rumor-mongering. "Rumors, when he is told anything he sends it abroad. I say sorry." [passage omitted]

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FBIS-AFR-90-204
22 October 1990**President De Klerk Leaves for Morocco, Europe**MB2210050790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2202 GMT 21 Oct 90

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 21 SAPA—State President F W de Klerk left South Africa for Morocco on the first leg of his four-day visit to the Netherlands and Luxembourg late on Sunday [21 Oct] night.

Mr de Klerk, accompanied by his wife Mariske and Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha and his wife as well as a large contingent of journalists and photographers, will land in Morocco on Monday afternoon at the invitation of King Hassan. It is the first time a South African head of state will officially visit an Islamic African country.

On his visit to the Netherlands Mr de Klerk will hold talks with Minister President Ruud Lubbers, Queen Beatrix and Prince Claus and will address the first and second chambers of the Dutch Parliament. During a short working visit to Luxembourg he will also meet prominent politicians and the head of state.

Issues to be discussed with the heads of states of the countries to be visited are expected to include reform developments in South Africa, sanctions against South Africa, the recent spate of township violence and remaining discriminatory laws as well as the release of political prisoners.

The lifting of the state of emergency in Natal, announced last week, has been internationally welcomed and will be a point in favour of Mr de Klerk on his visit.

The success of Mr de Klerk's recent European tour and the invitation to the Netherlands and Luxembourg are particularly relevant at this time as the European Council will meet in December in Rome where it is expected definitive discussions on sanctions will take place. Constitutional Development Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen was earlier sworn in as acting state president at Libertas, the Pretoria residence of the state president.

Viljoens Says Government Rejects Assembly IdeaMB1910120890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1129 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Pretoria Oct 19 SAPA—The government rejected the establishment of a constituent assembly and an interim government, but would consider alternative structures. The minister of constitutional development, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, told the National Party's [NP] Transvaal congress the acceptance of a constituent assembly would be like placing the goal posts where the starting blocks should be.

Although the government supported the concept of a democratic authority, it believed the whole population should be tested by way of a referendum after negotiations had been completed. To hold elections for a constituent assembly before negotiations would eliminate

the need for any negotiations to take place. It would also provide mandates to parties which would remove the flexibility required in the negotiation process.

The government was in favour of a negotiating forum which would serve the same purpose without the need for elections.

He also rejected the establishment of an interim government because it implied an abdication of government and a transfer of power to the new body. The SA Government was a sovereign authority with a responsibility to maintain good order until a new constitution had been negotiated.

However he accepted that the negotiation process would require some of the best brains available being involved in lengthy deliberations. It might be necessary to leave the running of the government in the hands of some ministers while others were taking part in negotiations. It might be necessary to allow political organisations, which at present did not have access to the present political structures, to have a say in the running of government.

He proposed that informal channels of communication be opened so these parties could make representations towards legislative decisions. Dr. Viljoen also stressed that the last remnants of discrimination should be removed before the negotiations commenced because it would be difficult to establish any credibility with these measures still in force.

Finance Minister on Socialism, InvestmentMB1910165290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1605 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Pretoria Oct 19 SAPA—Organisations such as the African National Congress [ANC] which still supported socialism and nationalism could not expect the free world to support their attempts to impose policies which had failed in Eastern Europe and Africa.

The minister of finance, Mr. Barend du Plessis, said countries of the free world were now trying to help Eastern Europe recover from the effects of socialism. And even African Frontline States were turning their backs on socialism and inviting businessmen and farmers back in their countries to rebuild their economies.

He was speaking at the National Party's Transvaal congress on Friday [19 Oct].

"There is a message for the ANC and other organisations which still support communism and socialism. How can you expect support from the free world when it is trying to help Eastern Europe? Can you expect the free world to help you repeat the same mistake?"

Referring to prospects for the South African economy, he said foreign investment was essential for the required economic growth. The prerequisites for overseas investor confidence were assurances that their capital would be

safe economically and politically and that they could expect a reasonable return. A state or a government could not spend itself to prosperity. He said trade sanctions had not hurt the country that much but financial sanctions had decreased the prospects for growth.

Defense Minister's 'Invitation' to ANC, MK

*MB2010195290 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 20 Oct 90*

[Text] The government has sent a clear signal to the ANC [African National Congress] to dispose of its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [MK—Spear of the Nation]. The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, says there is no reason for the ANC, as a political party, to be involved in military activities. Gen. Malan invited the head of MK, Mr. Joe Modise, to inspect the Defense Force at first hand. He said the time had come for both the SADF [South African Defense Force] and MK to understand one another's military terminology and concepts. This report from Clarence Keyter.

[Begin video recording] [Keyter] Speaking at the Transvaal NP [National Party] congress, Gen. Malan reacted to media reports that the chief of staff of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, Mr. Chris Hani, blames him of avoiding a meeting between the two of them. Gen. Malan said Mr. Joe Modise was head of MK, and he therefore regarded Mr. Hani as either presumptuous or simply going over Mr. Modise's head. Gen. Malan said it was indicative of bad organization and discipline in the ANC. Gen. Malan added that, should Mr. Modise accept his invitation, it would include an extensive tour of the Defense Force.

[Maian, in Afrikaans] Of course, I would also expect a reciprocal gesture. MK must show the SADF what it looks like. [laughter] Sir, I don't believe Mr. Hani will have any problems with this, as he seeks the integration of MK and the SADF. But I think it would only be right that they then show the SADF what their soldiers look like, and where their weapons are, and what these weapons are. The SADF will also be interested in the manner in which MK hides its weapons here inside the country. It is also important that we know about the training their troops are given, or are still being given. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Hani Comments

*MB2110122790 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 21 Oct 90 p 2*

[Article by Sefako Nyaka: "Either We Talk Or We Fight"]

[Text] Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, African National Congress—ANC military wing] chief of staff Chris Hani would like to meet SADF [South African Defense Force] chief Magnus Malan when proper negotiations between the Government and the ANC get underway.

"We have never met. We are sniping at each other from a distance. But I'm ready to meet him. He's avoiding a meeting between us. I'm ready to talk to General Malan and the SADF so as to discuss a number of issues. I think he has to make up his mind that either we talk or we fight, and we've said we don't want to fight," Mr. Hani said in an interview this week. "I believe leaders of the SADF should meet us so that we can brainstorm about the future army in this country."

Mr. Hani said the fact that General Malan adopts a very hostile position to the whole question of the integration of forces means that he wants to uphold the status quo. "I don't think it is important to compare the quality of training of MK and the SADF because we are speaking of two different things. The SADF is a regular professional army and a skilled army. The MK started as a guerrilla army, the army of the weak and the disadvantaged challenging the might of the State, which had a very powerful army at its disposal. So obviously in challenging the might of the state, the ANC had to build a guerrilla army to carry out guerrilla warfare using hit-and-run tactics. But over the years MK has developed and has grown tremendously. If you compare MK today with the period in the 60s there has been a qualitative transformation. Our cadres have received better training in the Soviet Union, in Cuba and the German Democratic Republic. You can't dismiss a force which has been acting inside this country and a force you have actually attacked outside the country. I'm surprised because General Malan, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and Foreign Minister Pik Botha have actually sent out SADF raiding groups against us in a number of countries. Now you can't marginalise that force. You've got to sit down and talk to it and see how it fits into the situation in our country. We are here whether they like it or not," Mr. Hani said.

Although he refused to be drawn into specifics, Mr. Hani said: Umkhonto is everywhere and they know it. "We are still functioning under conditions where we need to protect the security of our movement. It will be reckless on my part to expose the strength or the deployment of MK," he said.

National Party Transvaal Congress Ends 20 Oct

*MB2010135090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1250 GMT 20 Oct 90*

[By Lorraine Braid]

[Text] Pretoria Oct 20 SAPA—The two-day Transvaal National Party [NP] Congress ended on Saturday [20 Oct] afternoon on a high note and in an atmosphere of excited anticipation for the future. The four NP congresses, which started with the Natal congress at the end of August, saw the party finally liberate itself from being an exclusive whites-only organisation through a full-house, unanimous and enthusiastic acceptance of opening party membership to all races.

The minister of finance, Mr. Barend du Plessis, was unanimously re-elected as Transvaal leader.

In his closing address, he described the atmosphere as being "electric." Throwing the party membership open had liberated the NP from outdated policies and now, more than ever, it had a message that could be sold because it was fundamentally right and just.

The state president, Mr. F.W de Klerk, said on Thursday night that seldom, if ever before, had the NP been so motivated, united and sure of what it was doing. He once again used the phrase "there is light at the end of the tunnel," which has echoed through all four congresses. On Friday morning he said the go-ahead to open party membership was an historic occasion which finally prepared the National Party for the new South Africa.

An interesting aspect was the whole-hearted support given to open membership by senior members of the party, members who had been with the NP since its infancy. Octogenarian Mr. Koos Potgieter, a former NP parliamentary chief whip who has been a member since 1930, said he loved the NP now more than ever and gave open membership his full support. Mr. Potgieter made several contributions during the congress and, during debate on women's action, quoted—without notes—from a speech made by President Steyn at the opening of the Vrouemonument [Women's Monument].

Mr. Bertie van Zyl, another senior member, said he "felt small at such a great moment in South Africa's history."

Another major change was in dealing with resolutions. Each subject—international affairs, constitutional affairs, security matters and economic affairs—saw the responsible ministers address congress for about 20 minutes before opening discussion from the floor. A prominent subject of discussion was the November 7 Randburg by-election which was described as being a watershed election that could be likened to a referendum.

Mr. du Plessis invited democratic party supporters in the constituency to cast their votes for the NP as the party needed a strong, clear and unequivocal message that it was doing right.

Minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, said it was of great importance that voters on the Witwatersrand should now express their appreciation to the state president for what he had done.

General Magnus Malan, minister of defence, said the result of the Randburg election was of crucial importance to South Africa.

The foreign affairs discussion saw a delegate from Delmas suggest the state president's job was to "get back the ears of the world which the ANC [African National Congress] had stolen."

The constitutional affairs debate saw delegates express their concern for the continued upholding of established

norms and values. There was a suggestion for intensified voter education as it was a prerequisite that voters knew what it meant to vote and what the implications of that vote was. "We must help those to whom we want to give the vote to understand these implications." Dr. Gerrit Viljoen said the government was aware of the necessity of broadening public literacy in connection with voting. He said it was crucial the party kept itself in a state of preparedness for elections.

"Even if we are not going to have another white election, only a referendum, we still need to be prepared for it. We must also be prepared for an election under the new constitution as this is the nucleus of a strong political organisation. We must not relax—the National Party's task is getting bigger."

Input from the youth showed there was new interest in the future and the women's action contribution saw Mrs. Marike de Klerk make a powerful speech on the role of women.

In the security affairs debate, the minister of defence, Gen. Magnus Malan said South Africa's future challenges lay not on the revolutionary front, but on the level of general collapse of structures, poverty and disease, hunger and other miseries which were increased by unrest. There was also no longer a need for the SADF [South African Defense Force] to maintain an aggressive posture in respect of southern African countries.

"Faction fights and internal unrest place higher demands on the Defence Force. It is important to note that we are not fighting an enemy—the civilian population is no enemy, the enemy is intimidation, violence and unrest." Stability was needed to counter this, he said.

PAC's Alexander Calls for 'Socialist' Country

MB2210053990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0445 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Pietersburg Oct 22 SAPA—The South African Government and the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] were faced with two different problems—the former should dismantle apartheid alone and immediately while the latter should fight and broker a constitution for a constituent assembly that would lead to a socialist, Africanist, democratic Azania, PAC General-Secretary Bennie Alexander said in Lebowa at the weekend.

Addressing about 400 people at the launch of the PAC's Thabamopo branch on Sunday Mr Alexander said the people were never invited when apartheid was designed and would now prefer to "continue the armed struggle rather than to act like slaves pleased to be given crumbs from the master's table."

Mr Alexander said his organisation would unveil a plan of action at its conference in Johannesburg from November 9 to 11. "The invitation letter sent to us by the government (to constitutional negotiations) will be looked at and a decision on it will be taken," he said. Mr

Alexander warned that if President F W de Klerk's current overseas trip were to call for investment, the PAC would make investors feel "very unsafe" in the country until they fled.

Speaking at the same meeting, a northern Transvaal region of the National Council of Trade Unions' spokesman, Mr Abram Malatjie, appealed for indefinite boycotts of oranges and by-products in solidarity with striking Zebedelia farm workers who have been on strike since August.

ANC Radio on Lifting of Emergency in Natal

EA2010141790 *Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1900 GMT 19 Oct 90*

[Excerpts] Compatriots, on Thursday [18 Oct], the apartheid president, F.W. de Klerk, announced the final lifting of the state of emergency in Natal, which had remained in place after the regime did not resume it in the rest of the country in June. The lifting of the state of emergency in Natal is a victory for the democratic forces of our country, who had struggled and campaigned for its lifting on every inch of our country. It is a victory for all our people who never gave in to state-sponsored violence under the state of emergency in the past four years.

When the ruthless and racist dictator, P.W. Botha, declared the national state of emergency in 1986, he made no attempt to disguise his intentions of crushing the popular revolt of the people against the racist tyranny. In Botha's own words, the state of emergency was designed to crush the people's organizations and ensure the restoration of apartheid law and order. But then what is the situation today? Botha has disappeared. [passage omitted]

Once again, we say without the resilience demonstrated by our people, such a victory could not have been achieved. De Klerk knew this week, as he finally lifted the state of emergency, that it had never succeeded as a solution to maintain white minority rule in our country. All it really succeeded in doing was to kill and arrest. It also succeeded in strengthening the resolve of our people to be free.

Therefore, while welcoming the lifting of the state of emergency and saluting our heroic people for having achieved this victory, for it belongs to them, we must warn the apartheid regime not to reimpose the state of emergency in disguise. We shall wage a determined struggle against any attempt by the apartheid regime to increase the level of repression in our areas as if they were under a state of emergency, as was the case in some [word indistinct] townships recently with the imposition of the so-called iron-fist operation. Equally, the apartheid regime must understand that the lifting of the state of emergency does not mean an end. It was one of the obstacles to negotiations. Many prisoners remain in jail. We want them released. Detention of leading ANC [African National Congress] officials, including National Executive Committee member Comrade Mac Maharaj,

still continues. We want all our comrades released and the notorious Internal Security Act, under which they are being held, repealed, as well as other security legislations which prevent free political activity. Police continue to kill unarmed and peaceful protectors as they did in Toekomrus yesterday. We want such activities by the apartheid fascist police ended. We cannot talk of a climate of free political activity when our people are being killed for demanding water and electricity. We cannot talk of an end to the state of emergency when the very violence which our people were subjected to under the state of emergency is continuing.

Therefore, whereas the apartheid president, F.W. de Klerk, speaks of a fully-opened door, we maintain that the door can only be fully open when he has removed these remaining obstacles to negotiations. We trust that the international community will as well not fail the people of South Africa by hastily removing the pressures against apartheid. We have seen that the pressures are working; to remove them now would be to abandon a building incomplete when only a rooftop is left to be installed. The (?process) remains erasable. Therefore, sanctions must continue.

Soviet Delegation Views Nation, Developments

MB2010145090 *Johannesburg SAPA in English 1436 GMT 20 Oct 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 21 SAPA—Improved diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and South Africa may be in the offing following a visit by a Soviet delegation of scientists, researchers, economists and journalists to the country. The two-week visit was hosted by the South African branch of the International Freedom Foundation (IFF). The delegation will be leaving South Africa with a greatly improved idea of the changes and developments taking place in the country.

Ms Inna Novikova, Moscow-based public relations consultant and journalist for VESTNIK a Soviet Foreign Office magazine, told SAPA on Saturday [20 Oct] she had been presented with a totally different picture of South Africa to the one she expected to see.

"What I see here surprises me. The relationship between black and white is much better than I thought it would be."

Ms Novikova confessed her impression of South Africa prior to the visit had not been an informed one. "What I knew comes from the television and snapshots which are usually of clashes in Soweto. I did not know what the relationship was between the groups or what the relationships were underlying the violence."

The delegation has held talks with a wide range of people from the political, social and constitutional fields. The group met Law and Order Minister Mr. Adriaan Vlok, Constitutional Development Minister Mr. Gerrit Viljoen, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Pik Botha, Finance Minister Mr. Barend du Plessis, Trade, Industry and

Tourism Minister Mr. Kent Durr as well as Mr. P. Maduna from the African National Congress Constitutional Affairs Department, and Inkatha leader Mr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

On a more negative note Ms Novikova said she had found Soweto to be a "terrible slum." "With the continuing influx of people to Soweto I am sceptical about the possibility of a solution in the near future." She insisted however the situation was not "incurable." She said the hostels for migrant workers were terrible and an illustration of great poverty.

On matters of the press, Mr. Aleksandr Anichkin a political and economic journalist at *IZVESTIYA* a Soviet newspaper, said the South African press was similar to that in the Western world.

"But South Africa has a much higher level of concentration of economic power which restricts press freedom," he said commenting on South Africa's print media monopolies. The standard was, however, generally speaking, good, he said.

Mr. Aleksandr Pogorelov a specialist on African affairs, said the changes taking place in South Africa were positive but the situation was still uncertain and unstable. "The processes taking place in the South African society do, however, show prospects for proper developments," he said.

Mr. Russel Crystal of the IFF said he hoped the contact made between the Soviet Union and South Africa on the social level would facilitate future diplomatic contact between the two countries.

"We have made contact on a social and economic level and hopefully a diplomatic contact will develop," he said. The delegation will leave South Africa on Sunday morning.

Church Denies Favoring Party Political Policy

*MB1910090890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0823 GMT 19 Oct 90*

[By Dirk van Zyl]

[Text] Bloemfontein Oct 19 SAPA—The revised Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church—NGK] policy document "Kerk en Samelewing" (church and society) in no way meant that the NGK's general synod had chosen sides in favour of any party political policy, the moderator, Professor Piet Potgieter, said on Friday [19 Oct].

In a special announcement to the synod at the start of business on Friday morning, he said the revised document merely was a policy which was grounded on the Bible's principles, and responsible to these. Prof. Potgieter said the question had been posed in the synod whether the acceptance of the revised "Kerk en Samelewing" on Thursday night—first adopted at the

previous general synod in 1986—meant that the political model of partition was a sin.

The synod's position was as he was announcing it on Friday morning, he said. Sin was not vested in a cause, but in the attitude of a person's heart and in his actions.

The test therefore to determine whether support for the partition model was sinful and unacceptable to the Christian conscience, was whether through forced separation of people one group was in reality wrongfully advantaged over others, and that this affected the biblical principles of human dignity, love and righteousness. The 381 delegates unanimously endorsed this interpretation without any debate. Prof. Potgieter also said the question of unity with other churches in the Nederduitse Gereformeerde family would be debated after the mid-morning tea-break on Friday.

A feature of the revised "Kerk en Samelewing" is a stronger attack on apartheid than the original 1986 document. One revised paragraph says apartheid had started functioning in such a way that the biggest part of South Africa's population had experienced it as a system of oppression which, through forced separation between people, in reality wrongfully advantaged one group over the other. The next paragraph says that any system which in practice functions in this way, is unacceptable in the light of the scriptures and the Christian conscience, and has to be rejected as sinful.

—Observers see Prof. Potgieter's interpretive Friday morning statement as a move by the moderator to pre-empt any break-away by right-wingers, some of whom have clearly indicated they would leave the NGK if the revised "Kerk en Samelewing" declared partition sinful.

Defers Union Decision

*MB1910162090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1555 GMT 19 Oct 90*

[By Dirk van Zyl]

[Text] Bloemfontein Oct 19 SAPA—The Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK) [Dutch Reformed Church] on Friday [19 Oct] afternoon deferred a decision on unity with the mainly coloured NG Sendingkerk (NGSK) [Dutch Reformed Mission Church] and the mainly black NG Kerk in Afrika (NGKA) [Dutch Reformed Church in Africa] until further clarity could be obtained on the structures within which such unity should be accommodated.

A motion to this effect was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the 381 delegates at the NGK's eight four-yearly general synod here after a 4-hour debate.

The motion stated that while the synod supported the ideal of one church bond between the NG family of churches, it wished to point out that the structures within which this should happen were unclear to it at this stage.

It instructed the NGK's General Synodal Commission to work out such structures through study and discussion with all interested parties, and to report to the next general synod (scheduled for 1994).

The motion represented a shortened, simplified compromise between two proposals by the NGK's General Synodal Commission and its Ad Hoc Advisory Committee on Current Affairs respectively. Most of the debate had been spent on proposing and arguing amendments to the latter.

The decision followed one by the NGSK and NGKA in Belhar earlier this month to unite as the Verenigende Gereformeerde Kerk van Suidelike Afrika [United Reformed Church of Southern Africa] and repeated calls by these churches on the NGK to join them in unity.

The motion on Friday further requested the NGK's General Synodal Commission to take into account in its study the rightful forms of differentiation between people as regards language, culture, liturgy and pastoral needs.

And, lastly, it wished to point out that changed attitudes had to be the pathfinder for changed church structures, and not the other way round, and called on NGK members to promote this through ventures of cooperation, joint meetings and actions with others. After the motion's adoption, delegates rose to sing a hymn of praise.

Anglican Synod Urges Disbanding SADF, MK
*MB1910122890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1143 GMT 19 Oct 90*

[Text] Cape Town Oct 19 SAPA—The SA Defence Force [SADF] and Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK); African National Congress (ANC) military wing] should both be disbanded in a post-apartheid South Africa, the synod of the Anglican diocese of Cape Town decided on Friday [19 Oct].

The synod, presided over by Archbishop Desmond Tutu, voted to ask the government, the ANC and other participants in constitutional negotiations, to incorporate provisions in a new constitution that would commit South Africa to a demilitarised society.

The government of a non-racial and democratic society should effect this by:

- A phased disbandment of the SADF, Umkhonto we Sizwe and other military and para-military units and their absorption where appropriate into a civil police force,
- The abolition of conscription and the school cadet system,
- The dissolution of Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] and other arms manufacturers.

The synod also called for the immediate dissolution of the Civil Cooperation Bureau and full disclosures of its

operations. It decided the church should investigate the economic and other implications of a society committed to a peaceful culture.

Proposing the motion, Terry Crawford-Browne, a lay representative of St. George's Cathedral, Cape Town, said he believed a non-racial democratic South Africa would not be threatened by its neighbours. South Africa could simply not afford the military machine developed under former State President P. W. Botha. South Africa and its neighbours had desperate social needs and resources should more properly be applied to education, housing and medical services, than to arms.

"Unless we commit ourselves to a peaceful society, we will lurch from one revolution to the next, and it is the poor who almost invariably suffer the consequences."

His motion was approved by all but a handful of delegates, among them a lay representative from Claremont, Cape Town, Cecil Knight. He said it was naive to believe violence had come to an end in the world or that South Africa would not need the SADF in the future. He asked what would happen if a "demagogue in the form of another Husayn" were to emerge in a neighbouring state.

Shortly before the vote was taken, Archbishop Tutu called on the synod to reflect on the seriousness of the measure and led them in prayer. He said he had visited places such as the Sudan, Ethiopia and Mozambique.

"I have seen the casualties of war, recent wars, and I have seen children who have been killed. I ask us to offer God God's world. When you think of our own continent and the ghastly things that are happening—600 people killed in a church in Liberia, and weeks later their bodies were still in the church building. Where people were scared to take away corpses in the roads and dogs were feeding on people, then you know, my sisters and brothers, that there is a ghastliness about. The devil is real and there is a great ache in God's heart for Africa..."

Press Reviews on Current Problems, Issues

19 October

MB1910134190

[Editorial report]

THE CITIZEN

Mandela Not Force for Peace at Home—Despite Nelson Mandela's "ability to impress foreign audiences with his considerable presence," Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 17 October in its page 6 editorial says "he has not been a force for peace at home." The "irony" is that during his visit to India, Mr. Mandela "does not question anything that is happening in India with its rank discrimination, yet he asks India to continue its discrimination against South Africa via sanctions." THE CITIZEN also asks whether President de Klerk, "a true reformer, should still be regarded by India as a political

untouchable while Mr. Mandela is given the status of a Gandhi, a saint, when he is not either."

Call for White Referendum—The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg **THE CITIZEN** in English on 18 October refers to the Conservative Party's (CP) threat to embark on a "campaign of civil disobedience or passive resistance," by withholding taxes, among other things. "We appreciate that the CP suffers terrible frustration when the government refuses to go to the electorate." The CP and "others," feel the government has no mandate for its reforms. "THE CITIZEN does "not believe the government can ignore the opposition that is building up on the White Right. It will have to give the electorate the chance to express its view on what will be the most radical changes since Union. But if it is to be a referendum, it must be free and fair, without any trick questions, and the government must abide by the decision if it goes against it."

THE STAR

ANC's Nationalization 'Bargaining Chip'—Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 19 October in a page 8 editorial refers to the ANC's plan to approach big business for funds, saying it "raises eyebrows." "Could a political party which keeps nationalisation as a card in its negotiation pack, seriously suggest financial backing from an ideological enemy?" Already there is a "strong perception" the ANC leadership, barring the South African Communist Party core, "is using nationalisation more as a bargaining chip and a way of keeping sweet with its more radical followers than as evidence of serious commitment to socialism."

BUSINESS DAY

Business Aid To ANC Conducive To Moderate Policies—"There could be nothing healthier as we approach the new South Africa than that the ANC should ask businessmen to help fund its operations," declares Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 19 October in a page 12 editorial. The contact will be "beneficial to both." However, "nationalisation, corporate dismemberment, punitive company taxes and state control of the capital market" are not the best incentives for companies. The ANC is "already moderating its views; it may be encouraged to do so further if it understands that companies will only support parties with policies conducive to business growth."

SOWETAN

CP Leadership From 'Dark Ages'—Referring to the cutting off of water supplies to two black townships by Conservative Party town councils, Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 19 October in its page 6 editorial says: "The CP and its councils may believe that such serious reflection on their country will affect only the National Party." But they are in fact telling the world that "when they get into power they are going to act like leaders from the Dark Ages. They are making the NP and

its provincial administration look good. Provincial authorities have very sensibly sent out water tankers to these townships."

CAPE TIMES

Disharmony in NP Ranks—"If recent National Party congresses are anything to go by, many rank and file supporters are going to have to be dragged kicking into the new South Africa," writes Anthony Johanson in his Mid-week Politics column on page 6 of Cape Town **CAPE TIMES** in English on 17 October. He refers to the "potentially divisive" issue of open membership, saying "one way in which senior members allayed fears and misgivings of ordinary members has been to hold back, for now, on any aggressive recruitment drive for black members." A major influx of colored people into the NP ranks "could see a significant shift in its power base. Whites might even lose control of the party in the Cape. The mere thought of such an eventuality is likely to send many more traditional NP members scurrying to the CP."

NEW NATION

Editorial Demands 'Firm Action' Against Malan—Johannesburg **NEW NATION** in English for 19-25 October in its page 6 editorial says it is "most astonishing" that Defense Minister Magnus Malan "makes highly provocative statements against the ANC and leaders of the democratic movement" as he now "stands as one of the most discredited politicians in the country, and one who has lost no opportunity in attempting to scupper the peace process." **NEW NATION** is also astounded that Malan "is still in the Cabinet." "We demand that, if the government does not take firm action against General Malan, the least it could do is to release the findings of the Harms Commission, so that the people of our country must know what the democratic process is up against."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Unions, Civic Groups Begin To Seek Limited Government—Steven Friedman writes in his "Worm's Eye" column on page 8 of Johannesburg **THE WEEKLY MAIL** in English for 19-25 October that the NP may enter constitutional negotiations "insisting not that the majority rule principle should be limited in a new government, but that the government itself should be limited." Friedman believes this is a way of both protecting white privilege, and ensuring a workable democracy. However, "if the fight for limits on government and devolution is left to the Nats, both may be rejected automatically by black constituencies. But it may not be left to them. Some unions, civic groups and resistance movement politicians are also beginning to argue for versions of these ideas. They are doing this not to protect privilege but because they believe their independence from government is essential if their interests—and democracy—are to be protected."

BEELD

Editorial Examines DP-NP Relationship—“Since the Democratic Party stepped down in favor of the National Party in Randburg, it is quite understandable that Dr. Zach de Beer, leader of the DP, should find it necessary to explain his party's attitude toward the NP to his supporters,” Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 17 October says in a page 8 editorial. “From his explanations it appears that he has no fundamental problems with the NP, he just finds it hard to trust the NP, and does not know if it is good for two white parties to unite in what could be seen as an anti-color action. On the other hand he has basic problems with the ANC because of its tendency toward socialism and communism. Only during the course of time will Dr. De Beer and his party supporters' problems with the NP be solved.”

20 October

MB2010110590

[Editorial report]

THE CITIZEN

Emergency Over, But Government Must Keep Order—According to a page 6 editorial appearing in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 19 October, the ending of the state of emergency in Natal is a “tactical advantage” for the government. The United States and the Netherlands will be pleased. The editorial says, however, “Although Mr. De Klerk says that conditions in Natal have stabilised, the war in Natal is by no means over.” The paper is critical of the role of the ANC: “With boycotts, stayaways, strikes, campaigns against payment of rents and lights and water bills, a threat to topple the Black local authorities, mass mobilisation and continuing violence and intimidation, there is a danger that the country may become ungovernable.” The paper concludes: “The government must be prepared to reintroduce the emergency if that is necessary, and to heck-

with what overseas governments think, for the government's duty is to protect lives and property and see to it that existing order is not overthrown, but is changed only by peaceful negotiation.”

CAPE TIMES

Inflammatory Rhetoric Helps Fan Violence—An editorial on page 6 of Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 18 October takes Conservative Party leader Dr. Treurnicht to task for saying the CP would condone violence in “extreme” cases: “The CP, whose members have always enjoyed the parliamentary franchise and full citizenship, can have no justification whatsoever for resorting to political violence or passive resistance to change the government.” Noting that if political parties are allowed to engage in tit-for-tat violence the country is in for “a nightmarish ordeal on the scale of Lebanon,” the paper goes on to say that in condoning violence, “even with a rider about extreme cases,” “Dr. Treurnicht parts company with decent values and standards.” The paper says that “inflammatory rhetoric” has helped to “incite the malefactors” behind right-wing white extremist violence, and it concludes that “people in high places would do well to watch their words.”

TRANSVALER

Black Suffering—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 16 October says in a page 8 editorial: “If more black leaders would speak out like the Reverend Stanley Mogoba, president of the Methodist Church—which is 80 percent black—and use their influence, there would be more hope for an end to the massacres and the destruction.” “There are, of course, other hitches as well, also among the security forces, but the restoration of peace would be given a tremendous boost if all black leaders from all parts of the community were to conduct a thorough self-examination, come together, and work out ways of ending this heartbreaking bloodshed and destruction.” “As long as an image of a country on the edge of anarchy or even civil war is portrayed, no meaningful investments will be attracted, thus leading to unemployment, a critical socioeconomic situation and general instability.”

Angola**UNITA Reportedly Abducts U.S. Citizen**

*MB2010052790 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 Oct 90*

[Text] A group of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels abducted (?Brent Owen), a U.S. citizen, in Cabinda this morning. This happened one day after the U.S. Congress approved the Solarz Amendment suspending military aid [words indistinct] Chevron oil company and has been working in Angola since 1983.

[Johannesburg SAPA in English at 0038 GMT on 20 October in a similar report renders the kidnapped American's name as Brent Swan, quoting an unidentified Angolan official. Swan's age and hometown were not given. The SAPA item says no group has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping.]

Rebels Deny Kidnapping

*MB2110054990 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0515 GMT 21 Oct 90*

[Communiqué issued by FALA General Staff in Jamba on 20 October—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. Within the framework of disinformation campaign and in a vain attempt to discredit UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in its efforts to find peace for Angola, Luanda rulers continue to issue communiqués to deceive the national and international communities.

2. What is more, this campaign is aimed at belittling the resounding victories achieved by UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi during his recent visit to the United States as well as spoiling relations between the great peoples of UNITA and United States.

3. The FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] General Staff categorically denies the alleged kidnap of U.S. Citizen Brent Swan, engineer of Chevron Oil Company, in Cabinda Province on 19 October 1990.

4. The FALA General Staff once again condemns this action (?carried out) by FLEC [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave] gangsters and would like to remind the national and international communities about what happened to French citizens on 27 April 1990 and Portuguese citizens on 21 September 1990.

5. UNITA is fully committed to ending war in our country.

Free fatherland or death! United, we shall win!

[Issued] Jamba, bastion of Angolan resistance, 20 October 1990.

[Signed] General Arlindo Chenda Pena Ben-Ben, FALA chief of general staff.

Government Welcomes Solarz Aid Amendment

*MB2010062390 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 Oct 90*

[Text] The Angolan Government has welcomed the U.S. Congress' approval of the Solarz Amendment last Wednesday [17 Oct]. This amendment authorizes the suspension of U.S. military aid to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

This was conveyed in a brief statement read by Information Minister Boaventura Cardoso in Luanda today. That official said the approval of the Solarz Amendment reflects a certain positive evolution of U.S. policy toward Angola.

Information Minister Boaventura Cardoso said that the Angolan Government believes this decision [words indistinct] debate organized by the U.S. Congress, adding that we believe this decision may go some way to help the Angolan peace process. The Solarz Amendment will be implemented if the USSR suspends its aid to the Angolan Government and withdraws its military advisers.

This U.S. Congress stand has already been commented on by Valeriy Vasirov, the charge d'affaires with the USSR Embassy in Luanda.

[Begin Vasirov recording in Portuguese] We believe that any move toward the Triple Zero proposal...[pauses, changes thought] I had (?the honor) of granting an interview to JORNAL DE ANGOLA newspaper in which I said this idea would contribute to a political (?resolution) and help the political negotiations that are part of this [words indistinct] thus, I repeat, I do not know the details but in principle this is a move toward the Triple Zero idea and it will contribute (?to the resolution of the problem). [end recording]

'Encouraging'

*MB2110201890 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Oct 90*

[Text] Major General Dino Matross this morning visited Pungo Andongo commune within the framework of a working plan being implemented by FAPLA's [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] Chief of General Staff. Our Malanje correspondent asked Maj. Gen. Matross to comment about his visit:

[Begin Matross recording] We are part of a Chief of General Staff commission touring Kapanga's military units. Specifically, we are assessing the implementation of guidelines laid down by my general. The guidelines are being implemented. There is a high level of military organization. [Words indistinct] is very good.

[Correspondent] Our country has been the target of continued enemy violations. What do you think about it? What measures has the Angolan Government taken,

particularly in view of the Zairian Government's attitude in supporting UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]?

[Matross] We try to maintain good neighborliness in line with accords that we signed in 1979. We seek to adhere to international principles governing relations with neighboring countries [which] are UN and OAU members. Our government has sought, through diplomatic means, to create an atmosphere of good neighborliness [words indistinct] the neighboring country.

[Correspondent] The U.S. Congress has approved a proposal [words indistinct] suspending aid to UNITA for three months. What do you think about it?

[Matross] Well, I feel that this is due to the diplomatic efforts that our government has been making, particularly by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. He has approached our friends in the United States, particularly congressmen who have tried to ease tension, and to place the question of U.S. aid to UNITA in the proper perspective. We think that it's an encouraging measure. Meanwhile, the People's Republic of Angola should continue to make diplomatic efforts to ensure that the suspension of aid to UNITA is permanent. [end recording]

Army Denies Reports of Impending Jamba Attack

MB2010063290 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Communiqué issued by the FAPLA Chief of General Staff in Luanda on 19 October—read by announcer]

[Text] Certain foreign press has reported that FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers captured Angolan citizens in northern Namibia, near the border with Angola, to bring them to national territory. That foreign press also reports that the FAPLA forces are preparing to attack UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] hideout in Jamba. According to those reports, the Angolan Armed Forces would use Namibian territory as their base for this military operation.

The FAPLA Chief of General Staff categorically denies such reports, the aims of which can only be to cause a rift between two countries whose peoples enjoy obvious good neighborliness and friendship and to influence the international community so that foreign forces can intervene in Angola to support the UNITA terrorist gang.

As is well known, Angola and Namibia have an accord on ways to control the common border. Our countries also enjoy close relations in various areas. However, the Angolan Armed Forces never crossed the Namibian border or intended to establish military bases in that country for belligerent purposes.

In fact, as the Namibian media have reported, what is happening is that UNITA elements are operating in northern Namibia near the border with Angola. Those

UNITA forces have been intimidating and committing acts of violence against the people in the area to secure their cooperation for UNITA's armed operations against the Angolan Armed Forces in Cunene Province.

Thus, it is not surprising that, as usual, the UNITA elements are trying to pass for FAPLA troops so that they can forcibly draft Angolan citizens residing in Namibia into their ranks.

The FAPLA Chief of General Staff hereby draws the attention of the national and international communities to this campaign that has been organized by certain forces to promote destabilization in Angola and Namibia to prevent the establishment of peace in southern Africa.

Madagascar

Maritime Trade Accord Signed With S. Africa

EA1910175890 Mayotte Radio France Overseas
in French 1600 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] Madagascar has just signed a maritime trade agreement with South Africa. [Words indistinct] also between the two countries the creation of tourist parks in Madagascar with South African companies specializing in environmental management.

* Speculation About 'New' Prime Minister Discussed

91AF0071A Antananarivo MADAGASCAR TRIBUNE
in French 11 Sep 90 p 3

[Article by Adelons Razafy: "Soon a New Prime Minister"]

[Text] The prime minister's office at Mahazoarivo Palace will very soon be empty. The rumors that have arisen over the last few months about the prime minister's imminent departure are becoming louder and more insistent—confirmed, moreover, by other signs that Colonel Victor Ramahatra, prime minister and head of government, is indeed getting ready to resign his position. The occupant of Mahazoarivo Palace is reportedly getting ready to abandon the shores of the lake of the same name and fly off to Paris to enroll in the Command and Staff School. That prestigious institution, often considered an obligatory way station for future generals, confers cachet and a certain aura on senior officers who attend it. The prime minister, we understand, will be resigning of his own free will; in fact, he reportedly suggested the reassignment as a suitably honorable way for a senior officer to remove himself from the position. President Didier Ratsiraka must be sad to see the departure of an associate with whom he had so much rapport.

Let us recall that back when the young Didier Ratsiraka was a college student in Antananarivo, estranged from his family, Col. Ramahatra's father acted as his guardian. It is believed—though no one can prove it—

that the prime minister fell into "disfavor" due to the unfortunate remark he let slip during his New Year's Day speech at Iavoloha Palace: "Samy mandeha, samy mitady" (Let everyone follow his own path). Such unbridled liberalism was poorly received in socialist circles and angrily denounced for some time.

In any case, it is believed President Ratsiraka may take the opportunity presented by the officer's resignation to revamp his ministerial team from top to bottom. The purpose of the shake up would be to sweep the cobwebs out of the group, and to send packing those whose convictions are incompatible with the current economic policy or who are unwilling to follow the path of structural adjustment. In putting together a new ministerial team, the president apparently hopes to respond to those clamoring for a transition government.

However that may be, almost all sources confirm that the next prime minister will be a civilian. First of all, in order to silence antimilitarists upset over the presence of soldiers in the two highest executive positions and the nomination of senior officers recently to head several government agencies or state-owned companies.

Second, because the plethora of soldiers is embarrassing to a regime that wants to project an open and attractive image in order not to discourage investors. As we know, the opposition claimed the government was going to pistol whip the country into submission, a remark that deeply chagrined the regime and spurred it to demilitarize the policymaking levels. Also, because technocratic ability counts for more than ideology in dealing with the current economic crisis, the ideal candidate for the position would be a solid economist who understands both administration and the law—since the legality of the regime's actions (even their constitutionality) is often questioned.

Of all the contenders for prime minister, the most serious is probably Mr. Leon Rajaobelina. Currently the minister for finance and budget, he is a graduate of the Institute of Political Science in Paris. A top-ranking civil servant, he has been deputy administrator of the IMF, permanent undersecretary in the Ministry of Economic Affairs, governor of the central bank, and ambassador to Washington. The son of Mr. Prosper Rajaobelina, who was director of ENAM [expansion unknown] and ambassador to Addis Ababa, the current finance minister learned very early about affairs of state and acquired a taste for public service. While ambassador to Washington, he was called back to Madagascar in 1989 to direct and coordinate (alongside Mr. Andrianoelison Jose) Mr. Ratsiraka's election campaign. He was so successful in this position, and made himself so indispensable, that he was made minister for finance and budget.

Another highly regarded contender is Mr. Rakotovao-Razakaboana, member of the CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] and former minister for economic and financial affairs. A university economics professor who

also holds a law degree, this contender was on the Malagasy delegation that negotiated the 1973 revision of the cooperation agreements in Paris.

For that reason, he ranks among those whom President Ratsiraka affectionately calls his "liberation comrades." Somewhat liberal in his views, Mr. Rakotovao-Razakaboana successfully headed the AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution] list in the capital. Now there was a mission of importance! In any case, he recently went to Washington, where his views were sounded out by the World Bank, perhaps in anticipation of his prospective elevation...

In third place comes youthful prodigy Andrianoelison Jose, the minister of agriculture and youngest member of the cabinet. A graduate of the Institute of Technology [Ecole Polytechnique] in Paris, his [earlier] academic career at Rabearivelo College had also been brilliant: in level C he invariably took all the highest honors—in physical education, mathematics, and even French. Director of rural engineering in 1984, he attracted President Ratsiraka's attention by a brilliant and concise analysis of the irrigation system of the Marovoay plain during a trip to Amboromaland. As minister, Mr. Jose has distinguished himself by putting the Ministry of Agriculture back on a sound financial and administrative footing.

In March 1989 he organized and coordinated the activities of 154 of President Ratsiraka's campaign support committees, a task the folks over at Iavoloha are not about to forget...

The list could be lengthened to include Mr. Honore Rakotomanana, president of the Supreme Constitutional Court, who made an impression on President Ratsiraka not too long ago with his remarks about the Penal Code on the RTM [Malagasy Radio and Television] program about the judiciary. His position reportedly is soon to be given to a CSR judge, in order to rebut the accusation that the presidents of governmental institutions are always natives of the central highlands, and to satisfy the Northwest [province] lobby, which "is ready as a bloc to move over to the PSD [Social Democratic Party] if its complaints are ignored." People are also whispering about Mr. Jean-Claude Rahaga, the minister of information, who excited Mr. Ratsiraka's interest recently with his adroit introduction of... "western" movies being broadcast on television. He is believed to enjoy powerful support from the influential Veterans of St Michael...

However that may be, the race to Mahazoarivo is unfolding against a background of jockeying and competition for influence between "technocrats" and "sociocrats" at the top levels of the regime.

Mr. Andrianoelison Jose seems the most enthusiastic advocate of the technocrats' prescriptions, but less concerned about the social repercussions of those policies. The sociocrats, including Rakotovao-Razakaboana and Leon Rajaobelina, seem more disposed to take into

account the socioeconomic dimensions of their actions. This cleavage has emerged during implementation of the liberalization policy.

Who will end up in Mahazoarivo Palace? Let us hope that whoever wins will assert himself and make more of his new position.

Mauritius

* Decision To Acquire Petroleum Reserve Reversed

91AF0070A Port Louis *L'EXPRESS* in French
24 Sep 90 pp 1, 6

[Passages in italics polished in English]

[Text] The government has abandoned the idea of amassing a strategic reserve of petroleum products. This was decided at a working session Friday morning at which the prime minister, Sir Anerood Jugnauth, presided.

Two major considerations led the government to reverse the cabinet's earlier decision, which was made after the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. First, the oil companies that supply Mauritius have given guarantees that their products are being shipped from terminals outside the Persian Gulf. "That is a fundamental point, because if Mauritius' oil was being shipped from the Gulf, the strategic reserve would have been fully justified given the Mid-East crisis. But now that guarantees have been obtained, the same factors no longer apply," an official source told *L'EXPRESS*.

The second consideration was the *running cost* of the strategic reserve, a factor that was analyzed at the meeting with the minister of energy, Mr. Mahen Utchanah, and officials from oil companies represented in Mauritius. According to preliminary estimates, the government would have had to spend about 8 million rupees a month, not including the capital required to purchase the supply of petroleum products.

The government and the private sector reviewed the various possible means of improving petroleum product storage. At present, Mauritius has a storage capacity of only 25 days' worth. A plan outlined at Friday's meeting seeks to raise that capacity to at least 60 days.

This oil storage facility would require investments totaling about 125 million rupees. The broad outline of this *joint venture* in the oil sector was drawn up on Friday. The Central Electricity Board (CEB) and the State Trading Corporation would see to the investment funds needed to store fuel oil for the CEB.

With the construction of the Fort William power plant, measures were decided on for the construction of a reservoir with the capacity to store some 12,000 metric tons of fuel oil meeting specific parameters. The Central Electricity Board will also need an additional storage capacity of 6,000 metric tons of fuel oil.

The CEB consumes 110,000 metric tons of fuel oil annually. The Shell Oil Company of the Islands' next delivery of oil products is expected towards the beginning of next week.

Under the formula for price quotation that has been adopted by the State Trading Corporation (STC) for imported petroleum products, specialists point out that the price to be paid for the next delivery of oil will be one of the highest paid by the STC.

"It must be realized that the *spot price* in effect at the time of shipment is a factor in the price paid by the STC. The price of oil on the world market climbed to 33 dollars last week and that price level will have an impact on the STC's price structure," it was remarked in the sector concerned.

Mozambique

Assembly Approves Articles Legalizing Parties

MB2010112090 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] Mozambique's parliament, the People's Assembly, today approved the articles in a new Constitution, which allow the creation of new political parties.

By approving Articles 27 to 21 [as heard], the deputies effectively ended Frelimo's [Mozambique Liberation Front] 15-year monopoly of power in Mozambique.

Article 28 says the parties express political pluralism and are the fundamental instrument for the democratic participation of citizens in the governing of the country.

Article 29 says all political parties must defend national interests and contribute to the peace and stability in the country. Article 30 prohibits political parties from resorting to the use of violence to alter the political and social order of Mozambique. A consequence of this is that Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] will not be allowed to become a political party until it renounces the use of violence.

Another clause approved this morning says that the formation, structure, and functioning of political parties will be governed by law. This law is expected to be approved by parliament before the end of this year, opening the way for the registration of new political parties. The first multiparty elections in Mozambique are to be held next year.

Liberia

Interim Government's Kessely on Banjul Talks

AB2010114890 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 19 Oct 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Yet again, attempts are under way to get the protagonists in the Liberian conflict around a table in Banjul to try and thrash out a settlement of the civil (?war that) is scheduled for Monday [22 Oct] under the auspices of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], which has sent a force to Monrovia that began as a peacekeeping force but is now on the offensive against Charles Taylor's rebels. Taylor's rival, Prince Johnson, says he will be represented at the Banjul meeting. But the fly in the ointment will be Charles Taylor, who has adamantly rejected the ECOWAS peace plan, the ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force, and the ECOWAS-sponsored interim government for Liberia. On the line to Banjul, Robert White asked Edward Kessely, a leading member of the interim government, if Charles Taylor had in fact been invited:

[Begin recording] [Kessely] Oh yes, oh yes! All of the....
[changes thought] Everybody has been invited.

[White] But do you think he will come?

[Kessely] Well, I would hate to second-guess him. We expect him to come, we want him to come.

[White] If he does not come, will not the meeting be a complete waste of time?

[Kessely] Well, no. We do not think it would be a waste of time because our country is being destroyed and Liberians are being killed. Each of us, all of us must employ our best endeavor so that we can bring it to an end.

[White] But if he is not there, what things else will you talk about? You do not always agree with each other.

[Kessely] Well, Robin, if he is not here, that will be a pity. But the interim government will go on with its planned program. We intend to.... [changes thought] There are problems involving the relief aid. We are making arrangements for rice and other things to be sent to Monrovia. The ECOMOG field commander will be coming here to brief us. There are a number of other things that we will be doing. So if he does not come—and I hope that is just an "if"—if he does not come, we will have what to do.

[White] Is it not just about time you all went to Monrovia and set up shop?

[Kessely] Well, no question about it, Robin. In fact, we are even more anxious now to do that than you may think. As a matter of fact, we had wanted to do this much earlier. But of course, you will appreciate the fact that we had a grave security problem in the country, and you do

not just pick up sticks and move like that. The ECOMOG field commander is coming to brief us tomorrow, and then based on that and other considerations, we will be moving to Monrovia. As a matter of fact, there is absolutely no dissension within the interim government as to the desirability of doing that.

[White] So will you be asking the ECOMOG commander if you can go back?

[Kessely] We will be telling him we want to go back and we want to know what the conditions are like on the ground to have us come back. We want to go back. [end recording]

ECOMOG, Johnson's Men Push Back Taylor

AB1910203790 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 19 Oct 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Monrovia the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] is still at it with Prince Johnson's rebels, pushing back Charles Taylor's troops, and is now apparently trying to prepare the ground for the eventual arrival of the interim government. From Monrovia American journalist, Mark Stevens, telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] They have control of Monrovia. The ECOMOG is trying [words indistinct] a 20-mile zone around the city and bring in the interim government to establish some form of administration. The present fighting is following the pattern of recent times. Yesterday, ECOMOG forces shelled Omega Relay Station, and today Prince Johnson's men have been advancing on the area. For Charles Taylor, the Omega station was rated quite highly, both strategically and psychologically, as this is where he has been doing his broadcast from. But aside from psychological considerations, Taylor has certainly been losing ground around Monrovia.

Prince Johnson's forces have now taken White Plains, which houses the water treatment plant, and moved on to Fendell, where Charles Taylor had relocated 60,000 refugees. Johnson's forces are now moving south from the Barclay Training Center area, while ECOMOG forces are moving east toward Gardenersville, and virtually sandwiching Charles Taylor's forces who remained at Camp Rod.

ECOMOG soldiers I have spoken to say that they are deliberately leaving a way out for Taylor to use as an escape route. ECOMOG's main preoccupation now is to ensure the safety of the Free Port, and convince the international community of the safety so that relief supplies can be brought in. [end recording]

NPFL on 'Full Alert' for Attack From Guinea

AB2010104690 Gbarnga Radio of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia in English 1900 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Security reports reaching the Government of Liberia [National Patriotic Front of Liberia, NPFL] indicate that there were plans under way for the Amos Sawyer camp to use Guinea and possibly enter Liberia through Yekepa, Nimba County. A presidential spokesman made the disclosure here today, saying border security in Yekepa have been put on full alert to crash any aggression by the Amos Sawyer camp.

The spokesman, however, observed that the withdrawal of Guinean troops from ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] was based on the longstanding political and economic as well as cultural relations between the two countries. Guinea would not permit its soil to be used as a springboard for aggression against Liberia. You may recall five member states of ECOWAS last August made an interim government in Banjul, The Gambia, headed by Sawyer, to rule Liberia pending a presidential election. However, patriotic Liberians supporting the popular uprising in Liberia against the Doe [words indistinct] regime continued to resist the group, calling it a government without their consent.

Patriotic Front Radio on Plot To Murder Taylor

AB1910200990 Gbarnga Radio of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia in English 1900 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] The Gambian and Nigerian Governments have plotted to assassinate the Liberian leader, His Excellency Charles Ganji Taylor, while he is in en route to inspect the battle front in Monrovia. According to intelligence reports reaching the NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] data command yesterday, the Nigerian Government, in full cooperation with the Gambian Government, have hired mercenaries to assassinate President Taylor. The intelligence reports further state that the mercenaries were jointly hired and paid by both the Nigerian and Gambian Governments recently, with the full approval of the two countries' chief executives.

The group of mercenaries, who are said to be currently undergoing briefing at the Dodan Barracks in Lagos, were set to be airlifted to Liberia under the guise of the medical officers working with ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. This startling revelation comes just a few weeks after the ECOWAS fraudulently brought in ECOMOG forces camouflaged as relief supplies during the cease-fire unilaterally called by President Charles Ganji Taylor.

The Nigerian and Gambian presidents conspiring to assassinate another bona fide African head of state forced into a key question [as heard] the probity of the ECOWAS leadership, and also flatly questions

Babangida's claim as a peacemaker. It must be recalled that President Dawda Jawara, who survived an assassination attempt some years ago, strongly condemned all attempts by outside foreign-paid assassins like the mercenaries he and Babangida have recruited to carry out their despicable act on the West African subregion. For Gambia and Nigeria to conspire to assassinate another African head of state is a sad commentary on the leadership of ECOWAS.

Rebel Taylor Installs Interim National Assembly

AB2210091690 Paris AFP in English 0627 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Gbarnga, Liberia, Oct 22 (AFP)—Liberian rebel leader Charles Taylor late Sunday [21 Oct] installed an interim national assembly here and said he planned to hold general elections within 12 months.

Wearing a traditional white African robe, Mr. Taylor, who has proclaimed himself president of Liberia, swore in 24 members of the National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly at his headquarters in this town 150 kilometers (95 miles) north of Monrovia.

"Today, what we have done in these walls is yet another major step towards bringing freedom and democracy to the Liberian people," he said. He called the creation of an interim assembly a "giant step" in the "pursuit for peace and tranquility."

The body comprises five representatives from Mr. Taylor's rebel group, the National Patriotic front (NPFL), with Mr. Taylor as president, one representative from each of Liberia's 13 counties and a designate from each of six political parties. Three seats were left open for representatives of a rival rebel faction led by Prince Johnson, whose troops captured and killed former Liberian President Samuel Doe last month in Monrovia.

Mr. Taylor, 42, said he planned to hold "free and fair" general elections in the country, preferably under United Nations supervision, within 12 months.

The rebel leader, who launched his bid to topple the Doe regime last December in northeastern Nimba county, said the interim legislature would seek to restore law and order and repatriate and resettle some 500,000 Liberians who have sought refuge in neighboring countries.

Mr. Taylor, a former Doe associate, blasted the role of a West African expeditionary force (ECOMOG) sent into Liberia in August by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to impose a ceasefire in the bloody 10-month civil war. He said the five-nation force of "bandits" had invaded and attacked Liberia unprovoked.

He also rejected the interim government set up by Liberian politicians under ECOWAS auspices in August, saying its members "played no part whatsoever in the

people's uprising against the tyrant Doe nor have shown any sympathy for those who fell victims of the Doe atrocities."

The swearing-in of Mr. Taylor's national assembly came one day before a five-man NPFL delegation was to leave Abidjan for the Gambian capital Banjul for a regional meeting of West African leaders on the Liberian civil war. Mr. Taylor told reporters here that the delegation, led by NPFL 'Foreign Minister' Ernest Eastman, would attend the ECOWAS standing mediation committee's ministerial meeting Monday and Tuesday "only to listen."

Commentary Views Tasks

AB2010170890 Gbarnga Radio of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia in English 1900 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Maurice Gadic commentary on the National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly (NPRA) Congress]

[Text] Since the beginning of this week, newly-elected members of the NPRA, representing the various sub-political divisions, political parties, and (?civil) groups have been arriving in the city of Gbarnga to begin deliberations on the country's future.

The arrival of the representatives for this historic assembly marks yet another milestone in the political history of Liberia. It marks the beginning of a new era and an opportunity for Liberians to chart a new direction for this country.

The task ahead of the assembly members is not an easy one. It is now their responsibility to draw on the actions and degrees of the destruction inflicted on this nation by Doe and his savage entourage over the past 10 years, and by the invading ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force over the past few months.

The newly-elected assembly members meeting in this centrally located historic city of Gbarnga are to build a national foundation not for 10 years, but for the future generations of Liberians. They have the onerous task ahead. The successful accomplishment of this task requires [word indistinct], firmness, selfless patriotism, and, above all, fear of God and commitment to mankind on the part of the assemblymen. Their role is not only to avoid the mistakes of the past, but also to learn from those mistakes. It is for this reason that we urge them to let nationalist and strong [word indistinct] and selflessness in all their deliberations, so as to bring unity and national progress.

The hosting of this assembly in Gbarnga is a test and a challenge to us all, as a people, to determine their own interest and destiny. The success or failure of this meeting will ultimately depend on ourselves, not others. So with hearts and hands we say bravo, and a hearty welcome to the assembly members. Welcome, welcome, and welcome.

Sawyer, Rebel Johnson Spokesman on Government
AB2210134690 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 22 Oct 90

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Today in Banjul, The Gambian capital, ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] foreign ministers should be assembling their standing mediation committee to discuss the situation in Liberia. Well, Banjul has become something of a mission control for the Liberian crisis. Just now, there are several important interest groups around. The interim government is there and a delegation is expected for today's talks from Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. We have been talking to Banjul to Noah Bordelo, the spokesperson for Prince Johnson's Independent NPFL [INPFL] and to Prof. Amos Sawyer, who is the leader of the interim government. Fergus Nicoll linked up with both of them on the line to Banjul and started by asking Mr. Sawyer how he saw both his and his so-called interim government's position?

[Begin recording] [Sawyer] The fact that I am not at this moment resident in Monrovia does not detract from the fact that this government is indeed the Government of Liberia functioning underground in Liberia.

[Nicoll] Do you think that ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group] is fighting on your behalf?

[Sawyer] ECOMOG is part of a settlement that has been endorsed by all of the political parties of Liberia, that has been endorsed by the Independent National Patriotic Front [INPFL], by an assortment of interest groups and is embraced by the Liberian people as a whole, all except Mr. Taylor's Group.

[Nicoll] Mr. Noah Bordelo of the INPFL, Professor Sawyer said that you have recognized his government. In that case, Professor Amos Sawyer is the president of that government. What role is there for Prince Johnson?

[Bordelo] He has often said and he continues to say that he is not interested in seeking any political office. He is only acting, presently, in his capacity as head of the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia until the interim government can officially take its seat in Monrovia and Prince and his group will return to the barracks.

[Nicoll] Professor Sawyer, the fact remains that at the moment, you are president of nothing, because Charles Taylor controls 90 to 95 percent of Liberia.

[Sawyer] When you talk about control and you equate armed control with government, then I think we have a very serious problem as to what kind of government, what kind of legitimacy we are talking about in the country.

[Nicoll] Mr. Bordelo, you of Prince Johnson's wing that broke away from Charles Taylor do not seem to have the fire power to defeat him in straight battle. What leverage do you have to bring him to the negotiating table?

[Bordelo] What is most important at this point is the fact that the objective of this whole crisis was the late Samuel Kanyon Doe. And now that Doe has been gotten rid of, there should not be any reason why anyone should continue to fight all along.

[Nicoll] Professor Sawyer, if I may address a final question to you please. You are interim president of an ECOWAS-sponsored interim government. There are other men claiming the presidency of Liberia as well. Why do you think that you should be put above them?

[Sawyer] This government was chosen by the representatives of all the political parties in Liberia. Now, the legitimate way to do political business is through political parties not through the barrel of the gun. [end recording]

Nigeria

Babangida, Togo's Eyadema Issue Communiqué
AB1910154490 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Nigeria and Togo have called on member states of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] to stop all arms supply to rebel forces in Liberia to facilitate a peaceful resolution of the crisis. The two countries, which are members of the ECOWAS mediation committee, also endorsed the objectives of ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] and urged the warring factions to allow the peacekeeping force to fulfill its mission.

These resolutions were contained in a communique issued at the end of a two-day working visit of President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo. President Ibrahim Babangida and the Togolese leader appealed to the international community to give moral and material support to ECOMOG and the suffering people of Liberia.

On the situation in the Gulf, the two countries expressed support for the Security Council's resolution calling on Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait and welcomed all peaceful efforts to resolve the crisis. On South Africa, General Babangida and President Eyadema noted that the process launched by Mr. Frederik de Klerk toward the achievement of a democratic and nonracial society was inadequate. They therefore called on the international community to sustain the pressure on the racist regime, especially the maintenance of sanctions, until the obnoxious system was dismantled.

Oil Minister Speaks on Increased Revenues

AB2110113290 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] The crisis in the Gulf did perhaps have a silver lining for Africa's oil producers. After years of glut and low prices for oil, world prices went through the roof, at one time to well over \$40 a barrel. That should perhaps have been good news for Nigeria, which after the oil boom in the 1970's faced severe economic difficulties and savage cutbacks in the 80's and a mounting burden of debt. Well, Nigeria's oil minister, Jibril Aminu, is in London. Elisabeth Ohene asked him if he felt now was a good time to be Nigeria's minister for oil:

[Begin recording] [Aminu] Oh, yes, I think it's always a privilege to serve. Every [word indistinct] has its own challenges and its own frustrations and its own rewards. When the prices are low, the sort of frustrations are different, but, I wonder, it should not be thought that when the prices are high that it is all (?bonhomie) and pleasure.

[Ohene] Yes, but you must be making a lot of money coming into your coffers right now. What kinds of challenges does that provide?

[Aminu] Well, you have the anxiety as to how long the thing will last. In this case, you have got a crisis in the Middle East—we don't know what is going to happen, we don't know how it is going to end. And also, when it ends, we don't know what is going to happen to the price of oil. If you have the money, then you also have a different set of problems, most of them not mine necessarily, but the Treasury has got competing demands from various people, including the international organizations. I think it is a good thing. We'll be able to balance our budget, we'll be able to do a few more things, but people should not think that it is all pleasure at this time. Certainly, talking from the moral point of view, it is not the way we want to increase our earnings from oil, through the sort of sadness that is happening in other places.

[Ohene] Well, currently, how is the money being used, toward the sudden flush of money that you are getting?

[Aminu] I don't know what this sudden flush of money is, you know. If you look at the OPEC figures released up till now, the average price for the year has not yet reached \$21 for the basket because of the fall that had taken place from around March until July. Really the oil price was low and much of the time it was below our budget, until the crisis began. So this business about loads and loads of money is just not true. People should look at it very well. Honestly, the average price for oil for this year, if you take the whole of 1990, the average has not reached \$21 a barrel. But what we have now, we will use to balance our budget—that's number one. Number two, we will, of course subject to the decision of government, we will use it to attend to some of the most urgent needs, some of the most embarrassing legal debts that

you have, and complete some of the projects [words indistinct] (?went very far). I doubt if they will begin new ones. And if there is some to spare, we'll use it in looking for more oil. [end recording]

Increased Output Capacity

AB2010223290 Paris AFP in English 1648 GMT
19 Oct 90

[Text] London, Oct 19 (AFP)—Nigeria plans to boost its oil output capacity, Oil Minister Jibril Aminu said here on Friday [19 Oct], and he called on consumer countries to help OPEC increase its production capacity as planned from 27 million barrels a day (mbd) now 32 million the year 2000. Speaking at an "Oil and Money" conference here the visiting minister said that his country was now turning out 1.9 millions of barrels per day (mbd), 290,000 more than its quota within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), in the interest of helping to offset oil supply losses due to the current embargo on Iraq and Kuwait.

Mr. Aminu added that Nigerian intends to boost its output capacity to 2.4 mbd in 1994, while as of 1992, production will have increased by at least another 300,000 barrels. When asked whether the ordinary OPEC conference slated for December 12 would be held, he said that "for the time being, we are keeping to our intentions." He said "there is no more need" for a special meeting to discuss prices, quotas and the production ceiling in view of the continuing Gulf crisis. In late August, 10 OPEC members decided to ignore quotas for the time being and hike output as much as possible to replace Iraqi and Kuwaiti crude.

Mr. Aminu repeated his calls on behalf of cooperation between oil producers and consuming countries "at whatever levels, and under whatever auspices." He said that "If the overflowing storages held by the IEA (International Energy Agency) were not governed by conditions saturated with many political or military considerations, they would have been released much earlier to make up for the gap between OPEC's additional output and the total withdrawn from the market, and thus reduce high (oil) prices."

Noting that OPEC plans to increase production capacity from 27 mbd now to 32 mbd in 10 years, Mr. Aminu said

that OPEC members alone could not finance the program, to cost 60 billion dollars. "This money can come from only two sources", he said: the producing countries, a fact that implies "reasonable prices" for crude oil, and the consuming countries by way of investments, loans and technical assistance.

The minister suggested that "debts should be written off, in whole or in part, in return for greater investment in exploration activities. Debt-for-exploration swaps will then be analogous to debt-for-equity swaps, for debt-for-environment swaps." He inveighed against "political prejudices" that guide the search for alternate energy sources to replace oil, energy conservation efforts or environmental protection in consuming countries, the only purpose of which is to cut the amount of oil bought from OPEC.

He advocated thorough studies to be carried out jointly by OPEC and consuming countries, or by multilateral agencies such as the U.N. Environmental Protection Agency, to determine whether oil is dangerous to the environment and what steps can be taken to counter such dangers if they exist.

Sierra Leone

'Some 7,000' Liberian Refugees Arrive

AB2110082390 Paris AFP in English 0054 GMT
21 Oct 90

[Text] Freetown, Oct 21 (AFP)—Some 7,000 people fleeing the civil war in Liberia arrived in the Sierra Leone capital on Saturday [20 Oct] aboard a Nigerian merchant ship, port sources said.

Most of the evacuees were Guineans who were to leave Sunday for Conakry, according to port sources. Included in the group were about 700 Liberians.

One Guinean refugee died after disembarking here and 300 children, suffering from malnutrition, had to be hospitalized. Many refugees were taken off the ship on stretchers.

The "River Oli" also evacuated the bodies of 10 Guinean soldiers, members of a West African intervention force who had died fighting in Liberia, as well as wounded Guinean soldiers. Red Cross officials here said some 15,000 and another 7,000 were expected over the next few days.

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